THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT FIRE!

The Destruction of the Burd Marble Buildings on Chesnut Street.

Caldwell & Co., Howell & Brothers, and J. F. & E. B. Orne the Sufferers.

The Total Loss About $1,300,000.

The Insurances Amount to Nearly $700,000.

Narrow Escape of Several of the Inmates of the Buildings.

Two of Caldwell's Clerks Supposed to Have Perished.

A Boiler Explosion the Cause of the Conflagration.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The most destructive fire which has occurred in this city for probably ten or twelve years last night consumed the block of marble stores at the southwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets! The site upon which they were erected is that formerly occupied by the old Burd mansion. They were but new structures, spacious and elegant, three in number. The one at the corner was occupied by the firm of Howell & Brothers, paper-hangers; the next by James E. Caldwell & Co., jewellers; the third by the firm of J. F. & E. B. Orne, carpet dealers. In them, as we go to press, the fire still smoulders and smokes, and three of the finest buildings in the city are ruined.

Origin of the Fire.

At one o'clock this morning an explosion was heard by the officers at the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. Hurrying to the marble block at Ninth and Chesnut, they arrived in time to see smoke and flames issuing through the shattered windows and the iron grating in the rear of Caldwell's jewelry store. The concussion from the explosion was so great that the people in the adjoining houses and the officers in the vicinity felt it; and the sash in the Sansom street front were torn from its place. Quicker than words can tell, the flames burst through the first floor of the jewelry establishment, and, unobstructed, leaped into the second story, filling the whole structure with light and smoke. At the time, various were the surmises as to the origin, but it has been ascertained that the boilers in the basement of the jewelry store, which are used for warming the building, and were placed there for the express purpose of avoiding the danger from fires in different parts of the structure, exploded, scattering the burning coals over the entire floor.

Caldwell's Jewelry Establishment.

At the time of the explosion the employes sleeping in the upper story of the building were awakened, and made endeavors to escape, being driven to the front of the building by the dense smoke and the flames, which were rushing through the building with incredible celerity. They broke open a window and escaped by aid of ladders. Within twenty minutes from the first alarm, the structure was sheeted in flame, and before the Fire Department (which was prompt to the call) responded, the flames were almost beyond control. The fire belched forth from the windows with such terrible ferocity that the paint on the buildings opposite was blistered and scorched. This store, the centre one of the three at the corner of Chesnut and Ninth streets, is, like the others, of brick, running back to Sansom street, having a two story front on this street, and a four story marble front on Chesnut street. The building was filled at the time with the finest of jewelry, diamonds, articles of *vertu* and *bijouterie*, the stock being a heavy one. Of this the more valuable portion, consisting of precious stones and fine gold ornaments, was in the huge fire-proof safes, while in the cases $250,000 worth of jewelry was stored.

Upon arriving at the scene the firemen experienced some delay in getting streams upon the flames, the iron shutters to the doors and windows barring them out. These being raised, every effort was made to save the stock. Lieutenant Connelly, of the Fifth district, with a corps of officers, guarded the front entrance and guarded the property which was taken from the burning structure. Special men were detailed to carry the cases of rich jewelry into the adjoining buildings, and before even this could be fully completed the heavy timbers and cornices, broken and burned by the flames, fell, filling the place so densely with suffocating smoke as to prevent the men from entering.

Before the flames burst through the front of the building all but two of the inmates escaped. At the time there were sleeping in the upper stories Frederick A. Davis, cashier; Charles Handy, C. Gadney King, Edward Hagan, salesmen; James Andrews, porter, and James F. Folk. These men, escaping from the front second-story window, ran along the projecting cornice, and were restored to *terra firma* by the aid of the firemen.

They however sustained some serious injuries in their hurried exit. Further mention of them will be given in another place.

It may be interesting for our readers who have watched the building up of this fine establishment, which, until the disastrous conflagration of this morning, was one of the chiefest ornaments to Chesnut street, to read this description of the structure before the conflagration:—

Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co. were established in the general jewelry business, at No. 822 Chesnut street, for a number of years, but commenced altering and adapting the large and handsome store No. 902 Chesnut street as soon as it was abandoned by Mr. J. M. Hafleigh, about the first of September, 1867. The interior presented a palatial appearance scarcely rivalled by any similar establishment in the world. The style of the fixtures and ornaments was that which prevailed in the days of Louis XIV of France, and everything has been brought into keeping with this antique design. The building was four stories in height, with a front of 33 feet and a total depth of 235 feet. On entering the visitor stood in the department devoted to general jewelry, watches, diamonds, etc. It had a depth of 110 feet, being separated from the next apartment by what is technically termed a pierced screen, consisting of a heavily corniced arch, supported by columns and pilasters of imitative Sienna marble, resting upon pedestals of delicately veined white marble, the monotony of which was finely relieved by panels of genuine Sienna. Down each side of this spacious room was a range of black walnut cases, with large double mirrors interspersed at intervals. Just in front of these were the marble tables, on which the display cases rested, while in the centre extended a series of elegant tables for the exhibition of the larger articles on sale. The whole was brilliantly lighted by candelabras and brackets, containing altogether 114 jets of gas.

The silver-room had a depth of 60 feet. It was furnished in similar style, having, however, a double cornice, and was lighted by a chandelier and brackets supporting 44 jets. In the rear of this was an apartment about 30 feet square, for the display of bronze ware, and beyond that a space 35 feet in depth was divided off with various counting-rooms and offices. The walls and ceilings of all these apartments, as well as the ceilings of the upper stories, were elegantly frescoed in neutral tints and gold, presenting, from the main floor, a very charming prospect. In the matter of light, heat, and ventilation, the building was perfect throughout, and when it was finally set off by a brilliant display of jewels and fancy goods, its appearance was attractive and artistic in the extreme.

All this was reduced to a mass of smouldering ruins in less than three hours. The elegant pictures, stored in the gallery over the jewelry store, the beautiful fruits, were food for the quick flames. As the building stands now it is a ruin most desolating to see. The iron girders, which spanned a distance of 35 feet, were bent and curled by the intense heat and the falling timbers. The upper portion of the party-wall between Caldwell's and Howell's stores fell in with a crash, carrying down what the flames had left of the gallery on the second floor. None dared to venture into ruins this morning, for the *debris* was steaming hot and the toppling bricks and insecure cornices were a warning to even the venturesome firemen.

The building was owned by William C. Houston, and belonged originally to the Burd estate.

Before establishing their jewelry store in this building, Caldwell & Co. had expended fifty thousand dollars for improvements to the interior alone. On these permanent improvements they had an insurance amounting exactly to the sum originally expended upon them, and divided as follows:—

American	$10 000
Philadelphia Contribution	10,000
Pennsylvania Fire	5,000
Green Tree	5,000
Franklin	5,000
State of Pennsylvania	5,000
Delaware Mutual	5,000
Fire Association	5,000
	$50 000

On the stock and fixtures of Caldwell's establishment the following is the insurance, as given by Messrs. Tillinghast & Hilt, insurance agents, No. 407 Walnut:—

Springfield, of Springfield, Mass	$5000
Yonkers Ins. Co. of New York	5000
Lumbermen's Ins. Co. of Chicago	5000
People's Ins. Co. of Worcester	5000
Atlantic Ins. Co. of Providence	5000
Enterprize Ins. Co. of Cincinnati	5 000
Norwich Ins. Co. of Norwich	5000
Firemen's Ins. Co. of New York	5000
Astor Ins. Co. of New York	5000
Phœnix Ins. Co. of New York	5000
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	5000
Home Ins. Co. of New Haven	10,0 0
Clinton Ins. Co. of New York	10,000
Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	10,000
Ins. Co. of North America, Philadelphia	10 000
Reliance Ins. Co, Philadelphia	10,000
Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool	10,000
North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.	15,000
Total	$130 000

The following is an additional list of insurances on the stock, furnished by M. D. Evans, insurance agent, No. 431 Walnut street:—

Imperial of London	$5000
Howard (on pictures)	3,00
Astor of New York	3,00
	$11,000

Orne's Building.

The building occupied by the firm of J. T. & E. B. Orne, dealers in carpetings, being the third from the corner, is owned and occupied by Mr. Benjamin Orne, one of the special partners in the house. The fire did not penetrate it, but it was of necessity completely deluged with water. The firm had just finished taking an account of stock, and although it is the dull season in their trade, they had a large amount of goods on hand.

The estimated value of the stock in the building is about $125,000, and every piece of carpeting, save some four pieces at the rear end of the first floor or salesroom, has been soaked and ruined. Such an amount of water was thrown upon the building, especially into the upper stories, that even now it is dripping in a regular stream through the ceilings, and pouring down the stairways.

At a number of places throughout the building—on every floor—the plaster has been torn from the walls and ceilings—mainly due, it is supposed, to the violent concussion of the explosion. The building is valued at $60,000, and is insured to within $1000 of that amount in the following companies:—

Fire Association, of Philadelphia	$5000
Yonkers, of New York	6000
Hartford, of Hartford	6000
Ætna, of Hartford	7000
Phœnix, of New York	7000
National, of Boston	7000
Shoe and Leather, of Boston	7000
North American, of Boston	7000
Elliot, of Boston	7000
Total	$59 000

(The foregoing list was furnished by Mr. M. D. Evans, Insurance Agent.)

The insurance of this firm upon stock effected by Messrs. Tillinghast & Hilt, Insurance Agents, No. 409 Walnut street, are as follows:—

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia	$25,000
Franklin of Philadelphia	20,000
Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia	20,000
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool	15,000
Liverpool, London and Globe of Liverpool	15 000
American of Philadelphia	15 000
Reliance of Philadelphia	10 000
Delaware Mutual of Philadelphia	10,000
Ætna of Hartford	10,000
Union Mutual of Philadelphia	10 000
County Fire of Philadelphia	10 000
People's of Worcester, Mass	10 000
Springfield of Springfield	10,000
Continental of New York	10,000
Niagara of New York	10,000
	$240,000

The loss of the Messrs. Orne is fully covered by the foregoing insurances.

Howell's Building.

The first one of the block—the corner store—was occupied by the firm of Howell & Brothers, manufacturers of paper hangings. As the partition wall between this establishment and that of Mr. Caldwell was fire-proof, it was supposed for a long time that the fire would not extend through it, and consequently, at the first, the efforts of the firemen were directed to other places more in jeopardy.

At length, however, the fire worked its way along the rafters under the third floor of Mr. Caldwell's place, and insinuated itself through the openings made in the wall to admit and support the ends of the rafters. Upon this third floor was stored an immense quantity of paper, many tons in weight. All, or many of the new patterns of the firm were also in this room. Of course they were quickly in a blaze.

Mr. Howell, who was present, on discovering that the fire had extended to this room, knowing that the mass of paper there stowed would inevitably, if the rafters were at all weakened or burned, break them and crush all beneath in its fall, implored the firemen who were on the floor below to leave. This they did not at once do, but continued their efforts to check and subdue the flames.

Suddenly, however, from some unexplained cause, a panic was caused among them, and they rushed out—not a moment too soon! Hardly had they issued from the room when the rafters gave way, and with a tremendous crash the weight of paper they had borne came down, spreading in an ascending blaze.

After this fall the fire broke out afresh, and now endangered the Continental Hotel. The firemen renewed their efforts to prevent any further extension of the fire, and poured a deluge of water into the building. Their best efforts, nevertheless, could not save the place. Every floor fell, and now nothing stands save the bare walls between the foundation and the heavens. The building was valued at $83,000, and owned by Mr. George Howell.

The firm had but recently got in their spring goods—an immense amount—upon which they had not effected any insurance. Their insurances, effected by the firm of Tillinghast & Hilt, are as follows:—

Yonkers Ins. Co. of New York	$5,000
Springfield Ins. Co. of Springfield	5 000
Washington Ins. Co. of New York	5,000
Niagara Ins. Co. of New York	5,000
North American Ins. Co. of New York	5,000
North American of Hartford	5,000
Queen, of Liverpool	5,000
Lorilliard of New York	5 000
Home of New York	5,000
Manhattan of New York	5,000
Spring Garden of Philadelphia	5,000
Reliance of Philadelphia	5,000
Pennsylvania of Philadelphia	5,000
Phœnix of Hartford	5,000
Hartford of Hartford	5,000
Ætna of Hartford	10 000
Royal of Liverpool	10,000
Liverpool, London and Globe of Liverpool	10,000
	$105,000

Mr. Francine, insurance agent, furnishes the following list of insurances on the Howell building:—

American	$8000
Fire Association	8000
Delaware Mutual	8000
Pennsylvania	8000
Franklin	8000
	$40 000

This is a perpetual insurance, and it is understood that it amounts to $50,0000 in all on this building, as well as on each of the others.

Mr. Samuel Hilt, insurance agent, furnishes us with the following additional insurance on the above, as follows:—

Lorrillard, of New York	$10,000
Manufacturers', of Philadelphia	5,000
	$15,000

The Injured.

Being rescued from the burning building by the members of the Washington Fire Company, Messrs. Davis and Hardy, the cashier and salesman, were taken to the Continental Hotel, where medical attendance was procured. C. Gadney King, salesman, was taken to the Markoe House, where Dr. Gross attended to his injuries. James Andrews, the porter, was very seriously burned.

The flames had reached his bedside when he awoke, and, without a chance to attire himself, he ran through the burning ruins, treading on burning coals, and reached the window where help awaited him. He was in a sinking condition; his limbs and arms blistered by the heat, and the soles of his feet horridly burned. He was taken into the Girard House, where Drs. Bloom and Moorehouse attended him, and finally he was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, his serious condition warranting such a move.

The Missing.

All of the employes in the Caldwell establishment are known to have escaped but two. Not a word has been heard from them since the breaking out of the fire, and it is supposed that they were carried down with the falling timber, or suffocated, and now lie buried beneath the ruins.

There are conflicting reports about them, but the belief that they are under the *debris* now seems most prevalent. There was a report at one time that J. Albert Caldwell, junior partner of the firm, was missing, but having conversed with that gentleman but a short time ago, we can settle any painful rumors relative to his safety.

Clinton's Building.

The store No. 906 Chesnut street, immediately adjoining that of Mr. Orne, is occupied by Edward Clinton, brush manufacturer. He sustained no loss upon stock, except, perhaps, a slight damage from water, and his building was only injured slightly on the roof.

The New Offices.

The firm of Caldwell & Co. have taken a temporary office in Room No. 25 Continental Hotel, and the firm of Howell & Brothers in Room No. 16, same hotel.

Two Arrests.

Immediately following the explosion, which blew away a portion of the rear door (on Sansom street) of Messrs. Howell's building, a man was seen standing inside the place. As his appearance and situation was rather suspicious he was arrested by the parties who discovered him, handed over to an officer, taken to the Central Station, and there imprisoned. The matter of his being there will be investigated.

A fireman was also arrested in Mr. Orne's store, while attempting theft.

These two arrests gave rise to the many rumors that the origin of the fire was due to the efforts of burglars in breaking open the safe in Mr. Caldwell's store.

Fire Marshal Blackburn

is now at work, trying to get at the true cause of this disastrous conflagration. He finds his progress impeded, however, by the unsafe condition of the building and the steaming ruins which fill the basement of Caldwell's store.

Excitement at the Continental.

The inmates of the Continental were all startled by the explosion from their slumbers, and finding their rooms filled with light, they at once surmised that their own residence was on fire. For a half-hour the excitement and fear were intense; the people running to and fro, the men excited, the women trembling with fright. Under the able management of the officers at the Continental the excitement was soon allayed, though no exertions were spared to secure the safety of the building. Policemen were stationed in the corridors to preserve order and prevent a panic. By the apparatus always ready at this hotel the roof was kept free from sparks. The wind at one time blew the flames towards the Continental, enhancing the fear and perturbation of the boarders; but soon changing, the flames and smoke were carried southward, thus saving the hotel from no greater injury than a pretty good warming. It is said that when the alarm first was sounded the women servants got ready their things in fear and trembling for an immediate escape from the endangered building. To calm their alarmed minds was a work of no ordinary labor; and even when it had been done, so much had they to talk over and so long did their conversation last, that the guests sat down to a breakfast of not more than a half course, consisting mainly of coffee, rolls, and butter, which the waiters hurried up in very short order.

La Coterie Carnival in New York.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus describes the grand masquerade ball given at the Academy of Music in that city last evening by Messrs. Abel & Risley:—

The ball committee ambitiously resolved that their fete should surpass in brilliancy anything of the kind that had been previously attempted in New York. Above all things, they spared no pains to keep their ball select, and to make their entertainment such as might be visited and participated in by the most fastidious. For this purpose, they were exceedingly careful in distributing their tickets, and made the very wise regulation that all should raise their masks at the door before being allowed to enter, in order to prevent the admission of undesirable visitors. They also refused entrance to the ball-room to all who were not in costume, and so kept their ball, what they intended it to be, a really fancy dress one.

The stage was most tastefully decorated. Large festoons of oak leaves and many-colored flowers hung from the ceiling in all directions, while cages full of all sorts of little birds were interspersed here, there, and everywhere among the festoons, giving to that part of the theatre all the appearance of a fairy palace. At the back a device in glass represented the globe, with the names of the principal hotels—Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Hoffman House, Fifth Avenue, and Coleman House—in a garland, intended, we presume, to express the cosmopolitan character of these establishments. The floor was kept by colored men in the uniform of the Sultan's body-servants. At 9 o'clock the two bands stationed in the amphitheatre played the grand march, and a procession of over two hundred persons in fancy dress, headed by the band of the Seventh Regiment in full uniform, and the committee entered the theatre and promenaded in stately array for some minutes.

As soon as the dancing commenced, the scene was indescribably rich and beautiful. As the various colors and costumes flitted about the floor, the scene presented the appearance of a kaleidoscope, ever changing, but always rich and beautiful. Some of the quadrilles were arranged with great taste and ingenuity as regards character. One quadrille, formed of early English costumes, was danced in the style of those days, though in perfectly good taste, and without any exaggeration.

HELL GATE.

Progress of the Task of Removing the Obstructions.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:

On Tuesday a brief description was given of Mr. Sidney F. Shelburne's novel machine for drilling sunken rocks. Considering that it is an entirely new invention, and has never yet been thoroughly tested, Mr. Shelburne's experience with it during the last three days in the swift currents of Hell Gate must be considered as eminently encouraging. As was intimated in our previous article, the pipe used to convey the exhaust steam from the engines enclosed in and sunk with the "mushroom" was found too flexible and too small. A larger and firmer one had to be procured from Boston, causing a delay which prevented any trials of the drill from being made on Tuesday. Yesterday the new pipe was severely tested in a very swift current, and found to work satisfactorily. Assuming the machinery of the drill to be in working order, the first problem is to keep the floating derrick stationary while the holes are being bored. The Wallace, the boat which has been chartered by Mr. Shelburne is about 60 feet long, and quite shallow, yet on Monday it was found impossible to hold her with several large granite boulders, weighing four tons each. These were intended for use only as temporary moorings while four holes, six feet deep, should be made by the drill for the insertion of ring-bolts. To these, which are marked out like the bases on a base-ball ground with reference to the pitcher, cables will be extended from the Wallace, which will then be as firmly fixed as though tied to a wharf. Yesterday the first hole was drilled and the first ring-bolt inserted. While the tide was still running strongly, and contrary to the advice of her experienced commodore, the Wallace steamed out over the Frying Pan, and dropped one of her bowlders overboard. At first the current slowly carried the vessel along, the huge stone dragging on the bottom, but at length the anchor caught in the rocks below, and the Wallace was brought to. So far so good; but work must be done before the turning of the tide. The ponderous "mushroom" is swung out over the boiling waters, while the diver incases himself in his horrid habiliment. Both speedily find their way to the bottom. The diver sees that the drill is in proper position, and everything being reported right, at last Mr. Shelburne gives the word to turn on the steam. It works to perfection. Standing by the anaconda-like steam-pipe, you can hear distinctly the machinery in operation below. An hour passes, and the tinkling of a little bell gives the longed-for information that a hole six feet deep has been sunk in the Frying-pan Rock. The ringing of this little bell is one of the most beautiful ideas embodied in the invention. It is done by electricity, and is, in fact, the Atlantic cable on a small scale. Mr. Shelburne pulls a cord, which reverses the motion of the machinery, and presently another tinkle of the bell informs him that the drill is withdrawn from the rock, and that the "mushroom" is ready to root itself in another spot. And now the diver, with a ring-bolt six feet long, a sledge-hammer, and other implements, descends again, and in an amazing short space of time is drawn up to announce that "he has stuck a pin." There not being time to shift the position of the Wallace, anchor again, drill another hole, and get off this tide, the "mushroom" is hoisted on board, and we start back for Jersey City. To-day another and perhaps two ringbolts will be put in. When all are down, and the Wallace permanently moored, Mr. Shelburne will be ready to work night and day, and soon Hell Gate will be shaken by the discharge of nitro-glycerine, and the diabolical Frying Pan and Pot be shattered.

DELAWARE.

The Senatorial Squabble.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening says:—

The canvass for the United States Senatorship in the Legislature at Dover is very quiet, and we greatly question the probability of Mr. Nicholson's having or obtaining strength enough to defeat Mr. Bayard. It is probable that the formal caucus to make a nomination will be held on Monday evening. Mr. Nicholson's Dover friends still profess confidence in his good prospects, while, on the other hand, it is positively asserted that he has not one vote in the Kent county delegation. Properly, the place belongs to Sam Townsend. He has but to say that he wants it, and the prize will be his. He is neither a New Castle county nor a Kent county man; neither a Saulsbury nor a Bayardite; he dwells in his own kingdom of Appoquinimink; does his own thinking, his own talking, and his own fighting, when that is needed; he has shown eminent proofs of his ability, by his letters on politics, concerning which the only objections are that they are rather long, and somewhat inclined to repetitions. Besides all this, he is a hardy, sound old politician, equal to the best of the aborigines, and would greatly assist the efforts of Major Biggs to spread the reputation of our public men, throughout the civilized world. With the poetic eloquence and fervid rhetoric of Mr. Biggs, Senator Townsend would combine his own vigorous thoughts and Saxon sentences. Let us have a compromise. If the Democratic party is really in danger of splitting over Bayard and Nicholson, we press the claims of Sam Townsend.

A Heavy Revenue Case.

An examination is going on before United States Commissioner Getty, at his office in Oswego, N. Y., in the case of the United States against Justin Arnold, David Wiles, Daniel Hess, and Alexander M. Sheldon, of Oneida, Madison county, the complaint being preferred by J. J. Lamoree, Esq., United States revenue officer. The charge is conspiracy to defraud the revenue. Arnold and Wiles own a distillery at Oneida. Sheldon and Hess are rectifiers doing business in the vicinity of the distillery and in conjunction with it.

On the 1st of July, 1867, the officers took forty-nine barrels of high wines from the basement of Arnold's barn, some of which were identified as having been refilled at the distillery abovementioned. There were no inspection marks on the barrels, no owner appeared to claim the property, and Arnold claimed to have no knowledge as to how it came there. The property was sold, and the Government realized about $3000 on it, no owner appearing. The distillery was seized September 27, 1867, and proceedings were instituted for the forfeiture of the property. The same having been appraised and bonded, was returned to the owners, and they immediately commenced running it again, but frauds being again discovered it was seized after a lapse of twenty-two days, and proceedings of forfeiture were entered a second time. At the request of the defendants, the first trial was had on the second seizure at Albany in January last, and after a four-days' trial the property was condemned and judgment entered for the Government. At the same time proceedings were instituted against the parties for recovering penalties to the amount of $36,000, suit on which is to be tried at Albany this month, and the first seizure is be tried at the same time. The parties named are now on examination before United States Commissioner Getty on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, and as soon as the present case is disposed of they are to be arrested on a charge of perjury. It is supposed that these parties have defrauded the revenue to the extent of $50,000.

—The average price of gold in 1868 was 139·84; in 1867 it was 138·62.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Mexican Empire on the Tapis—A Crisis in the Eastern Question Conference.

The Ku-Klux Outrages in Tennessee—Affairs in Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

A Plan to Re-establish the Defunct Mexican Empire.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Special despatches received in this city to-day from Madrid state that one of the late Emperor Maximilian's Mexican Generals is secretly engaged in that city, making arrangements with a number of Spanish scientific and military officers, with a view of placing Count Girgenti, brother of the ex-King of Naples, on the throne of Mexico.

Two hundred officers of high rank are wanted to carry the movement into execution. Their pay will be secured them from the time they enter upon their duties. Several of the European governments assist secretly this enterprise. General Prim grants a number of officers desirous of joining unlimited leave of absence for the purpose of taking part in the expedition. The Emperor Napoleon, it is said, secretly favors the project.

A Crisis in the Conference on the Eastern Question.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The exclusion of the Grecian Ambassador threatens to break up the conference. It is not considered probable that the Greek Government will acquiesce, and its reply to the demand of its representative for instructions is not likely to prove favorable, in which case the Conference will in all probability adjourn indefinitely. In the meantime the plenipotentiaries have applied to their respective Governments for further instructions. It is understood that Russia condemns the attitude which Greece has assumed towards the Conference.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 14—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account, 94⅛@92¾. Five-twenties quiet at 75. Railways quiet; Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—A. M.—Cotton active. The sales will reach 15,000 bales.

HAVRE, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet for tres ordinaire, on the spot, and firm for low middlings, afloat, at 135f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 14—P. M.—Consols for money and account, 92¾. U. S. Five twenties quiet and steady. Railways dull. Illinois Central 93, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—P. M.—Cotton active, uplands, 11⅛@11¼d.; Orleans, 11¼@11⅝d. Teas, 44s. 6d. Bacon, 67s. Lard, 72s. 6d. Tallow, 47s.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Recent Ku-Klux Outrages—Gloomy Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14.—There is as yet nothing reliable as to the fate of the detective, Barmore, who was taken off by the Ku-Klux at Columbia on Monday. There are plenty of rumors that he was certainly shot, hung, drowned, and disposed of in various ways. The fact that there is nothing reliable ascertained as to his fate renders it pretty certain that the Ku-Klux despatched him in some way. Barmore hailed from Chicago, and had been in Nashville over a year. He was not considered a radical, but had, it is said, given offense to the Klan by going on the trial of some of its members at the instance of General Thomas or the State authorities. A company of Federal troops has been in Columbia for months.

A resolution was introduced in the House instructing the Governor to send militia to that point.

What with the Ku-Klux outrages on the one hand, and the obstinate unwillingness of the Legislature to extend the franchise on the other, the prospect looks anything but bright for an early return to peace, order, and good feeling.

A resolution extending suffrage to females was tabled in the House yesterday by a vote of 45 to 40.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Southern Militia Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The Southern Militia bill was presented to the President for his signature on Tuesday.

The New Ordnance Committee.

The following gentlemen constitute the Special Committee on Ordnance:—Senators Howard, Cameron, and Drake, and Representatives Logan, Butler, (Mass.), and Schenck.

Baltimore Railroad Interests.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the City Passenger Railroad was held yesterday. All the old directors were re-elected, who re-elected Henry Tyson President. His report represents the road as in a flourishing condition. It carried ten million two hundred thousand passengers during the year, being an increase of one million three hundred thousand over the previous year. The company declared two semi-annual three per cent dividends, and paid $93,000, being one-fifth of the gross earnings, to the Park Tax Fund. Prominent Philadelphians have large ownership in this road.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Stocks strong and unsettled; Chicago and Rock Island, 127⅛; Reading, 93½; Canton Co., 55¾; Erie, 38¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 90¾; New York Central, 186¾; Cumberland preferred, 38½; Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 87; Hudson River, 134¾; 6-20s, 1862 112¾; do. 1864, 109¼; do, 1865, 109¼; do. new, 108¾@108⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 136¾.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Cotton firmer; 1800 bales sold at 29½c. Flour dull and declining, but prices unchanged; 5500 barrels sold. Wheat dull and declining; 7500 bushels sold. No. 2 at $1 38. Corn easier; 38 000 bushels sold. Western mixed, 90@91c.; white Southern, 98@99c. Oats dull, and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $29. Lard dull; steam rendered 19@19½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Jan 14.—Cotton firm at 29@29½. Flour steady. Howard Street superfine $6 75@7, do. extras $8@9 do. family $9 @12, City Mill superfine $8 25@7 50, do. extra $8@9 50, do. family $10 50@12 75, Western superfine $6 25@6 75, do. extras $7 75@9 50, do. family $11@10 75. Wheat dull; red $2 55@2 80. Corn dull; prime white 85@88c., yellow 89@91c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye lower at at $1 45@1 50. Pork, $30 50. Bacon—Rib Sides 17½c.; Clear Sides 17¾c.; Shoulders 13½c. Hams 19@20c. Lard 20c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday Jan. 14 1869.

There was more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices generally were higher.

Government securities advanced ⅛@¼ per cent.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 100¼, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47⅞@48, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening; Lehigh Valley at 54⅛, no change; Philadelphia and Erie, at 26½, no change; Northern Central at 48¼, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 33¼@33½, an advance of ½.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Fifth and Sixth sold at 35, no change; and Hestonville at 11¼, a slight advance. 17¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 37 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 158, no change. 235 was bid for North America; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 31 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 70 for City; 43 for Consolidation; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29, no change, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for Morris Canal; 73 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

—The Old Township Line Road Company announces a dividend of $1 per share, payable on the 16th inst.

—The Delaware Avenue Market Company announces a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the 19th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 5-20s '65, c.-c	108½	100 sh Shamok C.	6
$500 Cityes, New	100½	400 sh St Nich Cl	1 4
$400 do	100¼	14 sh 5th & 6th	35
$2000 Alle Co 6s	75	100 sh Hest'vle	11⅛
$3000 Cham co 6s '59	91	100 do	11⅜
$1000 Leh 6s gold	88½	100 sh Read R	47⅛
7 sh Penna R	56	100 do	47⅜
2 sh Leh V R.	50½	200 do	47½
100 sh Cata Pf	35¼	100 do	47⅝
100 do	35½	100 do	47¾
20 sh Phila Bk	158	100 do	48
200 sh Phil & E	16⅜	100 do	47 94
200 sh Leh Nav	29	100 do	47¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 109¾@109½; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¾@108¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136@136¼; Silver, 130¼@132.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¼; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 109¼@109¾; July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 107¼@108¼. Gold, 136¼; Union Pacific bonds, 101@101¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112¾; do., 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 107¼@108. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 136¼@136¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	157½	West. Union Tel.	33⅜
N. Y. and E. R.	38⅝	Clev. and Tol. R.	104½
Ph. and Read. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	68¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87⅜	Adams Express	49
Chi. and N. W. com	83½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	26
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88½	United States Exp.	43½
Chi. and R. I. R.	128½	Tennessee 6s, new	68½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	121½	Gold	136¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	122¾	Market strong.	

THE winter weather has not stopped the work upon the Union Pacific Railroad, whose advance during the winter months will be constant, although, of course, less rapid than in the better working days of summer and fall. So much will be done, however, that the spring of 1870 will see the closing of the intervening distance between the Union Pacific and the Central or California division. Meanwhile the company gives ample security to the Government that the road will be thoroughly built and equipped in accordance with law. The President has ordered the continued issue of Government bonds upon the road as finished, the recent special examining commission having borne decided testimony to the good character of the work. The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad are for sale by De Haven & Brother, Philadelphia, at par and accrued interest. New illustrated pamphlet furnished by them free of charge.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—There is no spirit in the Flour market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $7·25@7·75 for fair and good Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; and $7·75@8 for fancy; $8·75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7·50@7·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is exceedingly quiet, and there is no demand except from the local millers, who purchase principally of good and prime lots. Sales of red at $1·85@1·95, and amber at $2·05@2·10. Rye is steady, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1·61@1·62½. Corn is

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Diplomatic and Consular Service.

From the N. Y. Times.

American diplomacy in the East, and particularly with China and Japan, has been, on the whole, hitherto a success. Yet we fear that even this has suffered somewhat from the universal defects of our civil service, and that more than once a broad and admirable general policy has been defeated or neutralized by unworthy representation in details. Overmuch faith is not, of course, to be put in the visits, the presents, the dashing body-guard, and the "burning of powder and pouring of champagne," whereby, to use the words of our Yokohama correspondent, the English Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, keeps himself and his Government continually before the Japanese, until they forget that there is any other people. But there is much that is worth thinking about in the unflattering comparison which this same correspondent makes between the whole English diplomatic system in the East and our own:—

"Their whole diplomatic system is excellent. Their consuls are educated men, have been student interpreters, and will be, eventually, ministers and ambassadors. They are well paid and sure of their position for life. Of our own system I am ashamed to speak. Those who have visited foreign ports know very well what it amounts to. Of three important points in the East, the United States is represented in one by a Frenchman, with most intolerable brogue and a most despicable salary, and in the other two by Germans—all excellent men, but not the ones to represent Americans abroad."

It is only just to acknowledge that our diplomatic and consular service during the last eight years has been in general a great improvement on that of the eight years preceding. At one time it was found, according to a statement made in Congress, that not one of our foreign ministers, and hardly one even of our foreign consuls, could speak any language but his own; that the backwoods had published forth a good share of our representation in maritime ports; and that the whole foreign service had been turned into a means of rewarding party devotion—and was only that, and nothing more.

If we have advanced from that low standard, particularly in the case of ministers to leading powers, yet there is still chance for improvement. Of course, in a well-trained competitive civil service lies the hope of permanent excellence; but, as that is a growth of years, the immediate remedy must consist in a wise selection of the most competent men, making an honored *party* claims a secondary consideration. Assiduous shouldering of a torch through a political canvass has its good points, and so has assiduous rallying of voters on election day; but these exercises do not of themselves fit men for diplomatic or consular duties. Nor is it, we submit, an all-sufficient ground for a foreign appointment that a youth wants to sow his wild oats; or is troublesome to his friends; or wishes to study his profession in Europe; or wants to take a peep at foreign picture-galleries; or is tired of America; or that, being incompetent himself, he is recommended by somebody else who *is* competent, and deserves political reward; or that he withdrew from the contest over a political nomination at home in favor of somebody else. In short, one of the easiest ways of enumerating what are *not* qualifications to foreign service is to make a list of those which have been most efficient in times gone by. We must change all that, if we would be well served in foreign capitals and ports.

General Butler's Financial Scheme and Speech.

From the N. Y. World.

General Butler is at last delivered of the new financial scheme which he has been so long gestating. His plan is not without ingenuity and a certain sort of architectural symmetry, but it is built upon a ridiculously unstable foundation, and supported by sophistries (we cannot call them arguments) which could be generated only in the brain of a demagogue. He advocates a currency permanently irredeemable; a currency which boldly cuts loose from the precious metals, and is anchored in nothing possessing any intrinsic value. General Butler does not trouble himself about the resumption of specie payments; he scouts metallic money as a relic of barbarous ages and the prop of despotic power. "What I do desire," he says, "is that the currency shall *not* be redeemable in gold and silver." He calls "gold and silver the ever-ready adjuncts of despotic power in all its forms and degrees." He says that "coined gold and silver has ever been the handmaid of despotism; the prop of monarchical power; the supporter of thrones; the upholder of nobilities and priesthoods; the engine by which the privileges and pretensions of aristocrats have always been sustained in trampling down the rights, devouring the substance, and absorbing the unrequited labors of the masses." He stigmatizes it as one of the devices of kingcraft and oppression with which the people are governed by a class;" as "the instrument of tyrants;" as "the money alike of the barbarian and the despot." His speech consists mainly of empty sophistries in support of this strange thesis.

We suppose it is not necessary to waste space in refuting such extravagant, erratic stuff as this, which contradicts alike the doctrines of scientific economists and the common sense of mankind. Money has a double office; one as a measure of value, and the other as the instrument of exchange. Its capacity to measure values is what fits it for an instrument of exchange; the first of these, therefore, is its fundamental characteristic. Even in barter, where commodity is exchanged against commodity without any intervening medium, we determine the quantity of this which shall be exchanged for a quantity of that by estimating the value of each in money, which thus enables us to equate values though no actual money is used in the particular transaction. Now, a measure must necessarily possess the attribute of the thing measured. Length can be measured only by something which has length; a standard of weight must possess weight: a standard of value, value. But General Butler proposes a standard of value which has no intrinsic value in itself. As soon as you undertake to determine how much paper is proper as a currency, you feel the necessity of some principle, or some rule, to guide you. But, in the very nature of the subject, no rule is possible unless it be founded on a comparison with some exchangeable commodity which has intrinsic value. The paper itself can measure values only as it is proportioned to something else with which other values can be compared. The value of paper is merely *representative;* and, unless it represents *something*, it is a solecism. By the value of what commodity, then, shall paper money be regulated? As General Butler proposes no substitute for the precious metals, it is not necessary to say anything in their defense. It suffices to show that there must be *some* standard as a rule for regulating a paper

nations should do what General Butler proposes for us—cut entirely loose from any natural standard of value in the regulation of their paper money; how could the exchanges of the world be carried on? How could merchants know when to import and when to export? What would become of international commerce? So wild a theory does not deserve the dignity of a refutation.

Let us assume, however, that the quantity of General Butler's proposed currency were to be regulated by the value of gold, so as to keep it at about par; that is, that we should have a standard gold dollar, and that the paper dollar aimed to represent its value. Making this gratuitous concession to General Butler against his own theory, we proceed to examine his project as a mechanism for supplying money. We will describe its features in their order:—

First, General Butler proposes to withdraw the present greenbacks, which are in the form of promissory notes, and substitute the same amount of other greenbacks which are not promises to pay, but "certificates of value," to be, like the present greenbacks, a legal-tender. So far, the change would be trivial, merely making the language of the note correspond to its real character. In the next place, General Butler would have the new greenbacks receivable for customs as well as for internal taxes, making but one currency for all purposes. This would be a great change, and there can be no doubt that it would add to the credit and enhance the value of the new paper money. General Butler proposes $350,000,000 as the amount of the new currency; and as he supposes that the annual taxes, internal and external, would amount to the same sum, there would be a virtual annual redemption and reissue of the whole currency. If its quantity were not excessive, this universal receivability for public dues would undoubtedly maintain its value. But if its quantity were excessive, its depreciation would lower the tariff, decrease the revenue, and compel the Government to buy at a premium the gold it has pledged for interest on the public debt. This feature alone (and it is essential to the system) would prevent its enactment into a law, and would seem to show that General Butler aims rather at a sensation, to make himself talked about than at any real change in our fiscal system. The Government has made a solemn legislative pledge to the public creditors to collect the customs revenue in gold and to set apart the proceeds (so far as may be necessary) to pay the interest on the public debt. Besides, there is no other so ready, obvious, cheap, and certain method of procuring the gold for that purpose.

The second great feature of General Butler's proposed scheme is the suppression of the whole circulation of the national banks, and the substitution of a singular plan, of his own invention, for supplying the chasm thus created in the currency. Everybody who wants money is to be enabled to borrow it of the Government, at all times and in any quantity, by depositing bonds as security. Every bank, and every individual, who owns Government bonds, can deposit them and receive ninety per cent. of their amount in the new "certificates of value," for which he is charged 3 and 65-100ths per cent. interest; paying the debt whenever he pleases after thirty days, and receiving back his bonds which were pledged as security. It is probably idle to inquire what would be the effect of such a law, since there is no likelihood of its passage. Its tendency, supposing it possible for it to pass, would be towards a prodigious inflation of the currency. Supposing the natural rate of interest, in our circumstances, to be seven per cent., if men can borrow at half that rate they will be likely to use double the quantity of money.

When money is borrowed for production purposes, what is really borrowed is the capital used in production, that is, the maintenance of the laborers, the raw materials fabricated, the machinery, tools, etc., used in the operation. The money is merely a claim on a certain amount of real capital. The price paid for the use of that capital depends upon its abundance and the competition of those wishing to employ it. If the proportion of the supply to the demand be such as to make it worth seven per cent., the Government cannot reduce it to three and a half by lending money at that rate. The competitors for loanable capital would borrow twice as much money. Instead of paying seven per cent. on one hundred dollars, they would pay twice three and a half per cent. on two hundred. In its practical operation (if it could be put in practice) General Butler's scheme would be merely an instrument for inflating the currency.

The only remaining feature of General Butler's scheme is his proposed substitute for the fractional currency. Here he relapses into "the barbarism of hard money," only he would have it made of debased silver. The only thing that needs to be remarked upon this is its inconsistency with the other parts of his plan.

Take it in all, this scheme is too visionary for sober discussion. It will be a pity if any time is wasted in the House in replying to General Butler's arguments. It is not worth while to make a pompous funeral to bury an abortion.

General Butler on Finance.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whether an inconvertible paper currency may or may not be devised and perfected which shall be more beneficent than one partly composed of and the residue convertible at pleasure into coin is a very grave question, on which we are not inclined to dogmatize. Very much may be said on both sides, as much has already been said on either. General Butler's argument against a redeemable currency is very much more plausible than his substitute therefor. In our judgment, a simple government note, promising to pay $1, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, or $1000 in coin, at a specified future day, with interest meantime at the rate of .0365 per annum—that is to say, one cent per day interest on each and every hundred dollars—would be much preferable to General Butler's cumbrous and complicated contrivance of depositing bonds with the Government and taking a new set of greenbacks in exchange for them. For the bonds so deposited must be left in the hands of some Government agent, who may embezzle them; or they may be stolen, or burned, or subjected to a hundred mischances. A government note drawing one cent per day on each $100 (less than 4 per cent. per annum) might be kept very nearly or quite at par, and would serve many good purposes. People would be in less haste to spend their money, when each $10,000 in safe, chest, or pocket was earning its owner $1 per day; a frugal man who had $100,000 about him might spend his summer vacation in some rural retreat, and find his money nowise diminished on returning to business in the autumn. We have no superstitious devotion to gold and silver, even as a basis of currency. What we insist on is good faith. Don't promise to pay dollars and then refuse to pay them: never say one thing and do the exact opposite. General Butler practically concurs in this view, in proposing to replace our present greenbacks and national bank notes by a currency avowedly irredeemable in coin. He practically admits that we cannot stand where we are, but must step living on lies. We thank him for so much, as well as for his showing that the Morton plan of redeeming in the future, by hoarding meantime several hundred millions of coin, is utterly impracticable. If he has done little towards building the required edifice, he has carted off a good many loads of rubbish from the spot on which its foundations must rest.

But while we have no fanatical devotion to specie, we cherish fond recollections of the days lang syne when a silver half-dollar was not quite so rarely seen as a roc's egg or a live unicorn, and we should really like to see one again before we die. It rather more amazes than delights us, therefore, to hear a veteran Jackson Democrat talk of old-fashioned cash after this sweeping fashion:—

"We have divested our Government of every trait of the despotisms, every attribute of the monarchies, and every vestige of the slaveries of the Old World save one, and that is, the all-controlling and all-absorbing power by which masses of the people of all nations of the earth have been enslaved—*coined money.* More than 3000 years ago, the despots of the world, as the most potent method to enrich themselves and their favorites, and perpetuate their tyranny, hit upon the device of impressing their 'image and superscription' or other peculiar stamp upon pieces of two of the metals, not the most intrinsically useful or the most beautiful, but the most scarce and difficult of attainment by the masses of the people, thus arbitrarily making a measure of value and equivalent for which the property of their subjects must be exchanged. Because of their capabilities of being so converted into equivalents of power, the so-called precious metals were eagerly sought after by all men, in such degree that they came falsely to be deemed to have a special intrinsic value themselves, equal to the effigy of value stamped upon them." * * * "Not until the people of these free common wealths (Greek and Roman) became deteriorated by vices and luxury, yielding their liberties to tyrants either by choice or usurpation, did gold and silver, the ever-ready adjuncts of despotic power in all its forms and degrees, obtain place and scope to do their appropriate and never failing work, the enslavement of the labor of the masses."

—We are sure General Butler has here put the cart before the horse. Kings may have "hit upon the device" of *coining* money, but gold and silver were the money of the world before coinage was thought of, probably before kings existed. They were spontaneously and generally adopted as the measure of values in trade, because, though not absolutely unchangeable in value, they came nearer to being so than any other substances that exist in the requisite abundance. Now, we never desired an *exclusively* metallic currency, but when we see gold and silver berated and defamed as they are by General Butler, we are impelled to imitate the Californian who, hearing a youngster stigmatizing the whisky before him as atrociously bad, gravely reproved him in these terms:—"Young man! you mustn't call whisky bad. *All* whisky is good, but some whisky is better than the rest." We think much the same of money.

General Butler considers two qualities eminently desirable in a currency—stability and elasticity. It seems to us that, if the Government will take care of the stability, the people may be trusted to take care of the elasticity. While we are mining gold and silver so abundantly, and understand so thoroughly the uses of engraving and the printing press, there ought to be no concern on this head.

General Butler thinks it "a great error" that greenbacks were not made a legal tender for all purposes, so that the revenue from imports might be collected and the interest on the public debt paid therein. We believe the exceptions he deprecates saved the whole concern from the fate of our fathers' Continental money and the French assignats. We thank the General none the less for his frank admission that these things are not as he would have them.

General Butler thinks we have been wonderfully prosperous ever since we made greenbacks a legal-tender, except when, for a short period, we were contracting with intent to resume. But are not people always jolly and flush when they are running deeply into debt, and only sad and short when they are trying to pay up? Would not General Butler's logic prove that a man should always keep about so drunk—all the pain and misery in the premises resulting from his mistaken approaches to sobriety?

We close with thanks to General Butler for the frankness with which his views are presented, and the light they cast upon the entire situation. We note but a single flagrant misstatement in his entire speech—viz.: that the banks obtained their bonds by selling gold wherewith to buy them at a discount of sixty per cent. The banks received their greenbacks in payment of loans of coin or its equivalent—were compelled by the Legal-tender act so to receive them. They then funded them in Government Five-twenties, as that act expressly authorized and invited them to do. Whether we are or General Butler is right as to the mode and medium of payment for those bonds, we will not here argue; but we cannot both be honest in the premises.

Again we thank General Butler for the frankness with which he identifies the call for resumption with hostility to repudiation. "Payment of the bonds in gold, or, what is equivalent, a return to specie payments," is his language. Every hour makes clearer the issue between solvency and honesty on the one hand, and what seem to us rascality and repudiation on the other. May the American people prove wise enough, great enough, to prefer the way of right, though rugged and thorny, to the more seductive path that leads through flowers and gauds softly down to dishonor and ruin!

General Butler's Bill and Speech on the Finances and Currency.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Butler introduced an important bill in Congress on Monday to authorize the issue of a national currency, to provide for its stability and elasticity, and to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt. Upon this he made an able and a comprehensive speech. This movement is intended, no doubt, as the platform of its author for a new departure in political affairs and in the reorganization of parties. It has been apparent for some time past that General Butler meant to make himself the leader in Congress on this subject of the currency and our national finances, which, with his usual sagacity, he saw must become the most important one before the country. In his speech he has fairly taken that position. He goes to the root of the matter, and is more radical in this than in politics. He cuts up the old system of currency and finance by a powerful argument and a thorough historical review of their inconsistencies and failure, and shows that this new and rich country should have a system of its own, adapted to its institutions and peculiar circumstances. He shows that our financial system has been an exaggerated offshoot of those of Europe, subject to the changes, the needs, the wars, famines, and distresses of other countries, and that it was in no sense an American system nor adapted to the institutions of a free, an enterprising and independent people.

General Butler starts with the proposition that the currency of a highly commercial, expanding, industrious, productive, and free people should be uniform, sound, cheap, stable, and elastic. He considers that our present legal-tender currency, or that which he proposes shall take its place in the form of Government "certificates of value," based on national securities, which shall be lawful money for all purposes, would be both uniform and sound.

As to a cheap currency, he argues that all financial writers agree that paper money is the cheapest medium of circulation. But while our present currency is cheap enough as regards the cost of its supply, and because it suffers no loss of interest as capital while in circulation, he maintains that it fails to be so in another sense—in the sense of the enormous price at which it, as money or capital, is furnished to those who use it. "When called into use as a representative of capital our money is enormously dear." We all know how high the rate of interest ordinarily is in New York and other commercial centres; but, as General Butler says, away from the seaboard cities the average interest is twelve per cent., while in the Southern States and some other sections it rises to over twenty per cent. In order, then, to have a cheap currency, it is proposed, first, that the Government shall withdraw the present legal tenders, and, as they are withdrawn, to substitute for them the "certificates of value" as a circulating medium and lawful money. These are to be based on taxes, which are estimated at about three hundred and fifty millions, the amount nearly of the outstanding legal tender notes. The "certificates of value" are to be received for all taxes, whether collected from internal revenue or external commerce, and, therefore, will be redeemed in that way every year. In fact, there will be but one kind of lawful money. General Butler thinks it strange that the Government ever should have established two kinds, legal tenders and specie, in which to do its own business, and stranger still to enact at the same time one only for the people. He regards this anomaly as the principal cause of keeping the currency depreciated.

He proposes next to take from the national banks all power to issue notes to circulate as money, leaving them banks of deposit, loans, and discounts. Of course, in using the Government certificates as circulation, they would be subject to no tax on it. Then, as it is evident that three hundred and fifty millions of "certificates of value" would not be a sufficient amount of currency for the business purposes of the country, he proposes to throw open the privilege which the banks have of obtaining money from the Government to every man or association of men who can furnish the same security the banks do now for the money so received—that is, any one owning Government six per cent. bonds may go to any public depository in the United States, and, lodging them there as security, shall receive "certificates of value" to the amount of ninety per cent. of the par thereof, to be at his pleasure reconverted into his bonds at any time after thirty days, he paying to the Treasurer interest for the money received at the rate of three dollars and sixty-five cents per annum. This is his proposition in brief for a cheap and uniform currency.

General Butler argues that this would not make the currency too redundant, though that might appear to many to be the result; "for no one will pledge this species of capital in Government bonds for three sixty-five per cent. on ninety per cent. of its value, unless that money could be safely and profitably invested as productive capital, or, in other words, unless the business needs of the country actually required it." The rate of interest, he holds, would act as a certain regulator of or a governing power over the amount of the circulating medium. It will be seen, of course, that this involves General Butler's other proposition of an elastic currency; that is to say, the amount in circulation would be more or less, according to the demands of business and the rate of interest. He maintains that this would be a stable currency nevertheless—stable in its value and relative to other values, though it may change in certain localities, just as the currents of trade change the volume now in certain parts of the country at different seasons of the year to accommodate the demands of business.

Referring to the resumption theorists and their impracticable projects, he shows some of his characteristic satire. He remarks:—"One says the way to resume specie payments is to resume. Suppose the physician should say to the sick man, The way not to be sick is to be well; might not the patient ask his doctor, How am I to get well? So, a few years ago, one may remember that the way proposed for the Union armies to get to Richmond was 'On to Richmond;' and I trust I may not be considered malicious in calling to mind that our armies found some difficulties in carrying out that suggestion, which resulted in such disaster that it was to be hoped those who blindly advocated it would never again dogmatize upon any subject the difficulties of which they neither appreciated nor understood." He is opposed also to what he terms the other "impossible" schemes for forcing specie payments by a slower process, and genteelly cuts up Mr. Morton's plan. He concludes that if a return to specie values be the only remedy for our financial evils, then there is but one plan by which it can be accomplished—"We must wait and grow to it."

After taking a very interesting historical review of the commercial and financial history of this and other countries, showing the frequent fluctuations in value, suspensions of specie payments, financial crises every few years, general bankruptcies and ruin and widespread distress caused by these, he asks, is it desirable for this country voluntarily to return to the old system after we are partially emancipated from it? Altogether, General Butler has taken a bold step in advance of the views of financiers and many of his colleagues in Congress. His speech will create a flutter among the bondholders, national banks, and capitalists, and will open the door for great discussion. However much his views may be questioned or opposed by the old school financiers and political economists, there is no doubt he has struck a chord of popular sentiment, and that he will be recognized as the leader in this new movement for an American system of currency and finance.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.

WHITE,	CLARET,
CATAWBA,	PORT,
SHERRY,	MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA	CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot No. 25 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1tf

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 187 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route.* The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in all on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,380,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold,* now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan. 1, 1869 12 17 1m

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11p

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

5-20s and 1881s

DUE JANUARY 1,

AND GOLD,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 1ytha

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

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B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 1f

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
J. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15wfmd

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The annual meeting of the Sunday-school Society was held yesterday. Encouraging reports were received.

—During the heavy storm on Monday last two small schooners were sunk in the Delaware, at the coal shipping piers at New Castle, Del., by the waves that swept over them.

—The alarm of fire shortly after 11 o'clock last night was occasioned by the partial burning of the cabinet-making establishment of Valentine Kaufman, No 1310 Laurel street. The loss is estimated at $200.

—A man, name unknown, was killed yesterday, by the 5:30 P. M. train on the Norristown Railroad. He was walking on a track, and stepping from one to another to escape a gravel car, was struck by a passenger train which he did not see. Death was almost instantaneous.

—In response to a communication from the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the New York Society, writes that he will be pleased to address the citizens of Philadelphia at the public meeting at the Academy, on the 22d instant.

—Helena Thornton, twenty-one years old, residing in Catharine street, below Fifth, fell down stairs yesterday and fractured a hip. George Renack, twenty-five years old, was run over by his wagon yesterday, at Broad and Fitzwater streets, and had a leg broken. Both sufferers were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Republican members of Councils met yesterday and made the following caucus nominations:—

Directors North Pennsylvania Railroad—Jacob Ridgway and O. H. Wilson.

Directors Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Charles F. Morton, Joseph Gaskill, and J. Alexander Simpson.

Superintendent of Trusts—Charles Oat.

—At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society held, on Tuesday, the following named gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society to be held in Washington:—William E. Schenck, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Alexander Reed, D. D., James M. Ferguson, Esq., E. D. Marchant, Esq. Rev. Thomas C. Malcom, and Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

—During the past year the Register of Water, Mr. Keyser, issued 8304 new permits for the introduction of water. The following shows the number granted in each ward for new buildings:—First ward, 209; Second, 38; Third, 6; Fourth, 7; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 9; seventh, 49; Eighth, 39; Ninth, 41; Tenth, 11; Eleventh, 2; Thirteenth, 12; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 219; Sixteenth, 17; Seventeenth, 20; Eighteenth, 160; Nineteenth, 455; Twentieth, 578; Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth, 46; Twenty-second, 70; Twenty-third, 68; Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh, 284; Twenty-fifth, 59; Twenty-sixth, 530; making a total of 2941. The other permits were for the following, among other purposes:—Baths, 1587; wash-paves, 1180; water-closets, 792; basins, tubs, and sinks, 913; steam engines, 53; stables, 113.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133¾.

—Governor Harriman of New Hampshire is in Washington.

—The re-election of Senator Ramsey of Minnesota is deemed a certainty.

—The contest for the Senatorship of Wisconsin still continues—result doubtful.

—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brought $214 000 in treasure.

—The United States gunboats Maumee and Monocacy were at Yokohama December 15.

—13,000 of the Tycoon's people have been removed from Yedo to Shinsidigu, Japan.

—Rev. M. Destuy, of Oneida, has been ordained Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York.

—Judge Carroll's mansion at Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., was destroyed yesterday morning by fire.

—The Georgia Legislature reassembled at Atlanta yesterday. The Governor's Message will be read on Friday.

—Governor Ward's annual message represents the State finances of New Jersey as being in a healthy condition.

—Colonel Forsyth, who has recently distinguished himself in battle against the Indians has been brevetted brigadier-general.

—Another bond robbery took place in New York yesterday morning. The thieves were captured, however, and the property recovered.

—General Schurz was yesterday nominated by the Republicans of the Missouri Legislature, for United States Senator, vice John B. Henderson.

—Inactive since the late war, the Virginia State Agricultural Society reorganized yesterday at Richmond, with representation from all parts of the "Old Dominion."

—A deputation of Marylanders waited on A. J. yesterday, asking for the pardon of Dr. Mudd. That official kindly consented to—refer the matter to the Attorney-General.

—Senators Lowry, Billingfelt, and Fisher yesterday, in the State Senate, refused to vote for the Republican caucus nominee against General Irwin, the present State treasurer.

—J. F. Elliott, successor to General Hinds, for the Second District of Arkansas, has been sworn in, and yesterday took his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington.

—Governor Bowie, of Maryland, says that General Grant is a man to lead, not to be led, and that he will support our next President in every effort for the reconstruction and perpetuity of the Union.

—John P. Stockton, Democrat, was unanimously nominated by the Democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday for the United States Senate, vice Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, whose term expires March 4.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The reports of the capture by the Turkish forces of members of the Cretan insurrectionary Government are confirmed. Four of the Cretan officials were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. The books and documents of the government fell into the hands of the Turks.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The London merchants are extensively petitioning the Government to restore the mail service between Southampton and New York by a contract with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. The petitioners show that the average time made by the Hamburg-American steamers is better than that of several others, and equal to the best to which mail service is accorded.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—It is stated to day that Rizo Rangabe, the present Ambassador at Paris from Greece, has been recalled to replace Bulgaris as President of the Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The official journal reports that the conference on the Eastern question held a brief session yesterday, and adjourned until Thursday. Rangabe, the Grecian Minister, was not present.

The conduct of the Greek Government in taking exception to the exclusion of its representative from the conference is condemned, for it is agreed that Greece assented to the propriety of a similar exclusion from the Congress of 1856, though the Sublime Porte was then represented in that body, and this is held as a precedent for the action of the present conference.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The *Evening Post*, the official journal, said, in its issue of yesterday, that Count von Bismark, the Prussian Prime Minister, had told Count de Wimpffen, the Austrian Minister at Berlin, that the retention of Baron von Beust in office, would provoke serious action on the part of Prussia.

VIENNA, Jan 13.—A circular from the Sublime Porte to the European powers, justifying its recent action against Greece, is published here. It says the Turkish Government does not expect that the conference at Paris will arrive at any settlement. The ultimatum sent to Greece was a declaration that the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire must not be interfered with.

FLORENCE, Jan. 13.—The *Epoca* asserts that the Governments of France and Italy, Senor Olozaga, Spanish Minister to Paris, and at least one Marshal of the Provisional Government of Spain, will advocate the claims of Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, to the throne of Spain.

FLORENCE, Jan. 13.—All the disturbances attending the collection of the mill tax have ceased.

The Contested Election Case.

The examination of witnesses in the contested election case was resumed yesterday before the Examiners, William P. Messick and Richard M. Buttorf appointed by the court

John Tombleson sworn—I reside in Philip street, below Jefferson, and was minority inspector of the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward; went to the polls about five minutes before 7 o'clock and took a clerk with me; James McGuckin, the Democratic inspector, was there; they would not let my clerk in, because he was not of the division; the minority return inspector was not there, nor any clerk for him; the officers of one side only were there then; they told me it was necessary to have a return inspector's clerk as well as myself and clerk, and that I had better stay out the first hour and hunt these men up; I went out and found three men to serve after some trouble; I may have been an hour or a little more away; I went into the room with the men I had got, Mr. Cooper and Scott, the former was to serve as return inspector, and the latter as his clerk; my clerk did not go in; at that time Mr. Guckin and the judge were there; did not see any acting as the other Inspector; there was also one return inspector there; when I got back the people in there were holding an election; I do not remember whether there were two sets of boxes, we had paper boxes to empty the votes in to be counted, but do not remember whether that was done after or before I took my place; I neither kept the book nor took the tickets during the day; James McGuckin did both; I had no chance to see if a man's name was on the list of taxables when he came to vote, because McGuckin had the book; when men offered to vote McGuckin examined his book, took the tickets and distributed them over the boxes, and I then pushed them in the boxes, with the exception that occasionally one might fall in while he was putting them there; cannot remember that McGuckin said to any voter that his name was not on the list, and that he must prove his residence; do not remember any qualified voter having been sworn as to an applicant's residence; think I should have remembered it if it had occurred more than once; oaths were administered to applicants to vote; cannot remember exactly; there may have been ten such instances, but if more I should have remembered it; these were administered to persons voting on age principally; McGuckin marked in the book with pencil the names of the voters, I should judge; McGuckin did this by himself; the judge was referred to in one or two instances about taking votes about which there was a dispute; the objections were not made by me; cannot recollect how they occurred; in one case I remember he decided to take the vote; as to others I do not remember; I wrote a few names for my clerk in his absence, besides that did nothing but put the tickets in the boxes and sign the papers after the election; they made no explanation when I returned in the morning for conducting the election in the absence of the other officers.

Alexander McClellan sworn—I live in Philip street, below Jefferson; was clerk for the last witness; went into the election poll at about 8 o'clock in the morning; the election was going on; James McGuckin was conducting it at the window; a list was furnished me to write the numbers of voters on, which I did; McGuckin had a clerk when I got there, I copied the names of those who voted before I got there from his book; I did not disturb nor drive any clerk away and take his place; there was but one clerk taking the names when I got there; no explanation was made to me why they had gone on with the election with one set of officers; during the entire day I was present; at 12 o'clock went to dinner; was away about twenty minutes; Mr. Tombleson kept my list at that time; McGuckin had the window book while I was there; cannot tell whether any one was required to prove by a qualified voter his right to vote; do not remember any oaths having been administered during the day.

William T. Cooper sworn—I reside at No. 1413 N. Fourth street, and acted as an election officer in this division in the October and November elections; was return inspector; got to the polls at twenty minutes after 8 in the morning; went with my clerk, John Scott; the majority officers and Mr. Tombleson were there when I got there; helped count the tickets for the first hour; I opened them and handed them to the majority inspector; I gave the figures to the clerks; when I got there no explanation was given me how they had carried on the election in the absence of all the other officers; in counting the vote I was six feet from the window; I noticed that there was not a great many sworn; do not believe there were six sworn.

John R. Scott sworn—I reside at No. 1409 N. Fourth street; I was clerk to preceding witness at the October election in this division. (Paper shown him.) This is the hourly list kept by me; got to the polls between five and fifteen minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning; in the first hour there were cast from this list for Daniel M. Fox 68 votes, and 8 for Hector Tyndale; for Mr. Sheppard 68, and 9 for Mr. Gibbons; for Mr. Weaver 68, and 8 for Mr. McCuen; for Mr. Getz 68, and 8 for Mr. Hancock; for Mr. Barger 68, and for Mr. Worrall; for Mr. Fletcher 69, and 8 for Donagan; for Mr. Melloy 68, and 8 for Mr. Peltz. I know John Savage, and was present when that vote was taken; John Savage himself did not vote; I challenged the vote when I heard that name given; the majority inspector said I had spoken too late, that the vote was in the box; John Savage lives at No. 1409 Fink street, between Third and Fourth streets; he works at Robert Scott's, No. 347 Master street; Robert Scott is my brother.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Cruelty to Animals.

By the following correspondence between prominent members of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. Bergh, the President of the New York Society, it will be seen that that distinguished advocate of the principles of the Society has agreed to speak at the meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on the 22d of January. The programme will embrace the address of Mr. Bergh, remarks by the Rev. Messrs. Hutter and Brooks, Hon. William A. Porter and others. Hassler's Band will furnish the musical part of the entertainment. Tickets, free of charge, can be had on application at the office of the Society, No. 1320 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1869.—Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York—DEAR SIR:—The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals propose holding a public meeting at the Academy of Music in this city on the 22d instant. We shall be happy if you will favor us with your company on the occasion, in order that you may give us the benefit of your experience and general views on a subject to which you have devoted so much attention.

Yours, respectfully,

D. M. Fox,	Ambrose White,
Furman Sheppard,	C. Cope,
Thos. Greenbank,	A. J. Drexel,
Wm. S. Peirce,	Horace Binney, Jr.,
Jas. R. Ludlow,	A. E. Borie,
Thos. A. Biddle,	Isaac Lea,
Sam'l Welsh,	George W. Norris,
N. B. Browne,	Theo. Cuyler,
Jay Cooke,	W. A. Porter,
J. B. Snowden,	F. Carroll Brewster,
John A. Brown,	J. I. Clark Hare.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, Office No. 676 Broadway, corner of Fourth, New York, Jan. 11, 1869—Gentlemen:—I am this day in receipt of an invitation, signed by many prominent citizens of Philadelphia, requesting me to be in that city on the 22d instant, by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to address you on that occasion on the purposes of your humane association.

With strong misgivings of my ability to do justice to the subject contained in your flattering request, I nevertheless feel that, standing in the relation I do to the cause which you represent, I have not the right—even though I had the desire—to decline. It is now about three years since the public conscience of my own State demanded and decreed that henceforth the dumb companions and servants of our race—those creatures which are born, live, work, and die for us—be no longer regarded simply as property, but that the universal laws of justice and compassion should operate in their behalf as well as ours.

With what beneficent results to civilization, as well as to those humble yet indispensable aids of man, this great moral obligation has been performed, I need not here declare, suffice it to say that the institution with which I am associated is now recognized, by all those who care for the honor, stability, and prosperity of our State, as an inherent necessity.

Thanking you for the opportunity which you thus procure me of extending the sphere of my usefulness in a work to which my life is devoted, I cordially accept your invitation to be with you on the occasion indicated; and with the assurance of my profound respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH.

To Messrs. Thomas Greenbank, John A. Brown, James Ross Snowden, Ambrose White, and others, Philadelphia.

Another Indian Battle—More Starch Taken Out of Them by Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following was received at the War Department this morning:—

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The following telegram has just been received:—

"FORT HAYS, KANSAS, Jan. 12.—Major-General W. A. Nichols, A. A. G.—Major-General Sheridan, commanding at Fort Dodge, reports that Lieutenant Martin, of the 3d Infantry, has just arrived from camp, and states that Colonel Evans has captured a Camanche village of sixty lodges. Three men of the 3d Cavalry were wounded. No Indians were killed. Colonel Evans had returned to his depot camp on the Canadian river.

"CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, A. A. G.

"W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut.-General."

Defeat of the West India Protectorate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The resolution extending protection to the West India Islands was laid on the table in the House by a large vote, after being discussed for three hours.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived, steamship Denmark, from Liverpool.

Scientific Schools.

The multiplication of Schools of Science in the United States is one of the best indications of educational progress. The Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, under the care of Professor Agassiz; the Institute of Technology in Boston, under Professor William B. Rogers; the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven, an adjunct of Yale College, and the new school of Industrial Science at Worcester, Massachusetts—the last named a new institution with a large endowment—give New England its full share of facilities. The School of Mines, in connection with Columbia College is doing a similar work for New York.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology in Boston—a lasting monument to Agassiz—is in a prosperous condition. The results of ten years' labor upon it are summed up by Governor Bullock in his valedictory message to the Legislature of Massachusetts:—

"The whole sum which the State has contributed to the museum during the last ten years is $140.000; and during the same time it has derived from legacies and private gifts about $175,000; to all which must be added, what is hardly capable of being definitely computed, the sum spent meanwhile by Professor Agassiz from his own earnings, and the tuition fees of his students (which last, however, he has almost always remitted to them). The investment of this total sum of about $315,000 has been substantially as follows:—In a permanent fund, $150,000; in the building, $75,000; in the scientific expedition to the Amazon, more than $30,000, the whole of which was given for that special purpose by one individual, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, of widely known liberality and public spirit; for the purposes of collections, of glass, alcohol, and other material, upwards of $60,000. During the same time there have been received as income of invested funds upwards of $70,000, which have been expended in increasing and arranging the collections."

Governor Bullock then shows the advantages derived from the establishment of such institutions, in securing complete collections, properly classified, in educating young naturalists, in popularizing science, and in the publication of valuable scientific works; and adds, with a touch of quiet humor, "All this has been accomplished at a cost less than that of a small cotton-mill."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7:23 MOON SETS.....6:59
SUN SETS.....4:56 HIGH WATER.....3:41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Acadia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 18
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 25
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Atalanta	Londonderry	New York	Dec. 26
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 31
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 1
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Jan. 2
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	N. York via Hal.	Jan. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Jan. 14
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 16
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 16
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 16
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Starandstripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig John Sanderson, Colter, Mayagues, John Mason & Co.
Schr Electa Bailey, Smith, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr W. O. Irish, Rathbun, Norfolk, J. Rommel, Jr.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamtug America, Virden, 7 hours from Delaware Breakwater, Towed thereto barque Deslan, for Hamburg, whence she proceeded to sea night of 9th inst. At 8 A. M. yesterday (13th), off the Brown, passed steamtug Bruce, having on board the crews of the fishing smacks Livonia and Huntress, of New York, which were on the Banks 20 miles from Cape Henlopen on Monday last, when a gale sprung up from N.S.E.; they made the Breakwater, and the same night the gale continuing, with wind changed (at 12 P. M.), to W.S.W., both vessels dragged their anchors and sank, one of them having struck the Stone Pile; the crews escaped in boats, saving nothing but what they stood in. The Bruce arrived at 3 P. M.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, and 13 other ships 10 of them British, were loading at Mobile 9th inst. for Liverpool.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst. for Philadelphia via Havana Passengers for Philadelphia—J. W. Bond, wife, two children and two servants; D. Stickney, Mr. Beal. Cargo—677 bales cotton, 562 bbls. molasses, 372 hides, 10 bales skins, 15 do mdse., 49 kgs. do. No cargo for Havana.
Brig Annette, Wainwright, hence, at Halifax 11th instant.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, was up at New Orleans 9th inst., for New York.
Schr Ida L., Reese, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr W. E. Leggett, Porter, hence, at Norfolk 12th instant.
Schr Mary B. Sansom, Sansom, hence, at Aspinwall 3d inst.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The contractor for the removal of obstructions in Hell Gate, wishes to give notice to pilots and masters of vessels passing through the Gate to observe every precaution to prevent collision.

It is a settled fact that masters and owners of vessels colliding with the contractor's tug and machinery at work over Frying Pan, must make full indemnity for the damage done. It is a so important, for public reasons of humanity, that collisions should be avoided, as large quantities of nitro-glycerine must be kept constantly on the spot, and liable to be exploded by the shock of percussion, which would be highly destructive to human life in case of collision.

Mr. Shelbourne, the contractor, particularly requests the pilots of the S. and steamers to slow their engines in passing the point of his operations.

Regular work on Frying Pan will commence on Monday, January 11. GEO. W. BLUNT.

The Wolf Trap Lightvessel No. 52, Chesapeake Bay, painted lead color, has been removed for repairs. During her absence the station will be marked by a Lightvessel (No. 2), painted cream color, and exhibiting a single white light.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1.000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. 18 swrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

To the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company:—

I have thoroughly examined the Letters Patent granted to William D Cutler of Philadelphia, September 8, 1868, for an improved method of preparing, desiccating, and preserving fish, with the following results:

The claims in Cutler's patent cover—first, the boned and desiccated fish as a new manufacture or commercial article; and, second, the process described in the specification by which the new article is prepared. In my opinion, these are valid and sufficient claims.

The first claim secures to the inventor boned and desiccated fish as a new article of manufacture or commerce, by whatever process it may be produced. Other processes than that claimed by Cutler may be devised, and may, perhaps, be new and patentable; but the discoverer of such new process cannot put the article into the market and sell it. If he did so, he would infringe the first claim in Cutler's patent, and be liable to damages to the extent of such infringement; and to produce this new article by an old process applied to other things, would be equally an infringement of the first claim in Cutler's patent.

I have no doubt the article and the process claimed in Cutler's patent are new and patentable, and the patent sufficient for their protection.

EDMUND BURKE.

I concur in the above opinion. GEO. HARDING, Philadelphia, December 19, 1868.

I concur, C. A. SEWARD, New York, December 24, 1868.

I have examined the letters patent referred to in the foregoing opinion of Mr. Burke, and fully agree with Mr. Burke in that opinion. Any person using the process to prepare the fish infringes the patent, and any person using or selling the "boned and desiccated fish" whether prepared by that process or any other process, infringes the patent.

GEORGE GIFFORD.

New York, December 30, 1868.

I concur in the foregoing opinions of Messrs Burke and Gifford. CHARLES M. KELLER.
January 6, 1869.

We concur in the foregoing opinions.
STEWART, PITCH & WOODFORD,
No. 271 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1869. 1 12 6t

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to
United States Notes Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 1

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck,
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 24f

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES
Circulars sent and information given JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Box Office Box 4264. 12 12 3m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29] PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva, with beautiful Bell accompaniments.
Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.
FARR & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street,
11 13 wfm 3rp BELOW FOURTH.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 22 stuthstf BELOW MARKET.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH KANSAS, Dec. 8, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Kansas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids [illegible] invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate to be per 100 pounds for the [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing:

[illegible] HARKER
[illegible], Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 100 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (two) in certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contracts to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,

L. C. EASTON,
Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.
12 17 1m]

DEPARTMENT OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
INSPECTION OFFICE,
ROOMS 29, 31, AND 33 FORREST BUILDING, FOURTH STREET, BELOW CHESNUT
Notice is hereby given to all user or users of every Stationary Steam Boiler within the limits of this city to give notice in writing within Thirty Days after date of this notice, at the office of the Inspector, the location of every Boiler in use by him or them, and the business or purpose for which the said Boiler is used. Also all persons proposing to erect or operate any new Boiler or Boilers, so that the same may be inspected before using, in compliance with act of Assembly of May 7, 1864, also ordinance of Councils approved the 13th day of July, 1868,
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
1 12 5t Chief Inspector.

13 00/17 REMOVED TO 13 00/17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD,
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S
GRAND BAL MASQUE
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
JANUARY 14, 1869,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Price of subscription $5 admitting a gentlemen and the lady. Additional lady's ticket, $1 each. Spectators' tickets, 50 cents each.
Tickets of admission, by subscription only, can be obtained of the following members and Directors of the managers:—
William J. Horstmann, Esq., Fifth and Cherry streets.
L. Herbert, Esq., Fourth and Race streets.
A. B. Reichenbach, No. 1230 Chesnut street.
Mark R. Muckle, Ledger Office.
Harmanus Neff, Sansom, above Sixth street.
R. T. Schmidt, No. 619 Arch street.
Louis Tourny, No. 217 N. Second street.
G. A. Schwarz, No. 1006 Chesnut street.
A. J. Glass, No. 607 N. Second street.
Charles J. Robb, No. 214 New street.
A. Weihenmayer, Fifth and Cherry streets.
Lee & Walker, No. 722 Chesnut street.
Dr. J. B. Howard Gittings, Thirty-third and Market streets, West Philadelphia.
A. Mergenthaler, S. W. corner Fourth and Race.
Schaefer & Koradi, corner Fourth and Wood.
A. C. Feuss, No. 10 Strawberry street.
George F. Benkert, No. 716 Chesnut street.
C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street.
Lorenz Schnare, No. 9 Bank street.
News Stand, Continental, Mr. Covert.
C. A. De Bubna, Chesnut street. 1 7 7t
N. B. Carriages will set down heads south, and take up heads north.

PAREPA-ROSA AT CONCERT HALL
PAREPA-RO

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869.

How the Public Revenue is Collected and How it is Expended.

One of the most striking anomalies of the times is, that although this is "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," a large proportion of those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs are incapable of realizing the necessity of retrenchment. They hear not, or treat with disdain, the groans of tax-payers; and instead of devoting their time and attention to the increase of revenue and diminution of expenditure, they are ever on the alert for new schemes by which more money can be filched from the Treasury. The corruption of many officials is scarcely concealed or denied. Public trials and convictions of the most glaring offenders are not uncommon, but prosecutions are only instituted in exceptional cases, and for every official peculator indicted there are dozens who escape unwhipt of justice. The strict execution of the internal revenue laws has been prevented by every imaginable species of deception, artifice, and fraud; and one of the most potent agencies used in depriving the Government of its just dues is the infidelity of its own officials. In hundreds of cases they have formed corrupt combinations, based on the understanding that assistance in evading the laws was to be rewarded by a share of the profits accruing from their treachery. The ramifications of fraud have gradually become so extensive that strict honesty is popularly regarded rather as the exception than the rule, and officers of almost every grade and rank have become criminal participators in these dishonest schemes. It is also well known that the customs are imperfectly collected, and that collusion between smugglers and custom-house officials constantly occurs. Many millions of dollars in gold are annually lost by this species of dishonesty alone. The modern smuggler is exposed to none of the perilous adventures which were encountered by his daring progenitors. He need not choose a dark night to seek an obscure harbor on a rocky coast, nor store his wares in dusky caves to be transported inland over by-paths. He may entrench himself in the most public streets of New York, and going boldly to the Custom-House, plunder the nation to his heart's content, while pretending to obey the laws, if he will only oil the greasy palms of the treacherous officials, who are ever ready to stain their conscience and violate their oaths.

While the faithful collection of the revenue is thus thwarted, a thousand channels are opened for the exit of the money that gets into the Treasury, despite the tolls, exactions, and deductions caused by the infidelity of attachés of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Customs. Executive departments are constantly growing more and more extortionate in their demands. It is scarcely necessary to particularize, but the prevailing tendency to invent wants, rather than to restrict them, is painfully apparent. The Department of State does not, ordinarily, make large expenditures, but it would not require much encouragement of Mr. Seward's penchant for the real estate business to absorb a large portion of the revenues in purchases of foreign territory. Alaska has been bought and paid for. The earthquakes and tornadoes of the Danish West Indies stand next on the list of the Secretary, and the advocates of this purchase contend that the American people are morally bound to consummate a bargain they never instructed or desired their diplomatic servant to make. Mr. Seward long ago avowed his anxiety to annex Canada, he is dabbling actively in the affairs of Mexico, and he publicly advocates government aid to the construction of a ship canal in the Isthmus of Darien. If his official term could be prolonged, he would show quite as good reasons for expending hundreds of millions of dollars in support of these projects as have been given for the purchase of Alaska or St. Thomas. The Secretary of the Navy asked from Congress at the last session nearly as much money as was needed during the war, and he seemed to have entirely forgotten that the navy becomes, in time of peace, rather an ornament than a thing of positive utility. The Postmaster-General has entirely abandoned the old theory that the department should be made self-sustaining, and while an immense deficit must be made up by the Treasury, there is a constant demand for unprofitable new mail routes and a continuance of ruinous old contracts. The Interior Department reeks with corruption. Its Indian Bureau habitually connives at the most glaring frauds, and the reputation of some of its other bureaus is not much better. There are also important bureaus of the War Department against which serious imputations have been made; and notwithstanding the rare fidelity with which its affairs have been administered by Stanton, Grant, and Schofield, they could not always prevent the malfeasance of subordinates.

Nor is Congress free from blame. Insidiously approached in a hundred ways and perpetually besieged for appropriations, Senators and Representatives are prone to repeat the offense of the judge who yielded to importunity what strict justice should have denied. At this moment hundreds of millions of dollars are asked for various works of internal improvement; hosts of Southern men of real or pretended loyalty are demanding a recognition of their claims for damages caused by the war, and thousands of ingenious brains are at work in devising new schemes ostensibly devoted to the promotion of the public welfare, but really based on the one all-absorbing idea of enriching private individuals at the public expense.

The pressure of an enormous public debt renders it the highest duty of every good and disinterested citizen to sustain all sincere and earnest efforts to check the crying evils to which we have briefly averted, and if General Grant, by applying his mighty energies mainly to this task, accomplishes it, he will render a public service as important as the capture of the Rebel armies.

The Naturalization Business.

Representative Hong, of this city, has introduced in the House at Harrisburg an act to regulate the naturalization of aliens in the State courts, which, if passed, could not fail to render impossible many of the gross frauds which have of late characterized the business of manufacturing citizens out of the raw foreign material. Several of its features are very commendable. By providing that the petitions shall be presented only on certain specified days, by stringing these petition days throughout the year, by preventing the issue of any certificate of naturalization until three months have elapsed after the filing of the petition, and by forbidding the granting of any certificate within three months of a general or Presidential election, a repetition of the great rush for the privileges of citizenship which was witnessed in this city during the fortnight preceding the recent State election would be rendered impossible; and as a consequence, one of the most fruitful sources of fraud, and the most reasonable excuse for its perpetration, would be done away with.

The additional provisions which imperatively require an oral and deliberate examination in open court, and the entry in the docket of the words "prayer granted" by the presiding judge, *in his own handwriting*, would be equally effective as a preventive of fraud. It is true that this would render Judge Sharswood's position as the presiding genius of the Nisi Prius somewhat less of a comfortable sinecure than it now is; but he and the other judges of our courts would have no just cause for complaint at this extra demand upon their time and attention. If the right of citizenship is worth having at all, it is certainly worth guarding with all possible care.

While Mr. Hong's proposed bill would work a great reform in the naturalization business in our State courts, the subject is one which demands a uniform practice throughout the country, and this can be achieved only by the action of Congress. Until Congress finds time to provide the legislation so imperatively needed, a great deal of good would be achieved by the passage of Mr. Hong's bill, or of some other measure which may be an improvement upon it.

Four Great Sources of State Revenue.

The great mass of the reading people of Pennsylvania have of late had their attention directed to the fact that the income of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the past year amounted to about five millions of dollars. Yet the sources from which this revenue was derived, and how it comes that no one feels the pressure of its taxation, are probably known to few. It is well to look for a moment at the four great streams from which over one-half of the total receipts of the State are derived; for from the four species of taxes we shall name more is secured than from all the scores of other taxes combined. All of them are payments extracted from rich corporations. Let us take them in the order of the amounts they realize. First. The tax on capital stock, from which the State received during 1868 the sum of $1,064,068. This tax was levied by act approved 12th April, 1859, which provides for the imposition of a tax on the capital stock of every bank, company, or association, of one half mill for each one per cent. of dividend declared by the company; and in case no dividend is declared, the tax is assessed on the calculation of a dividend of six per cent. or less. Or, to make this more clear by an example, a company declares a dividend of six per cent. on its capital stock of $105,500. Its tax would be $316 50. By the law, a steady and never-failing income is secured to the State as the price of the corporate existence of the company, and is always a means of revenue. How fruitful an engine for raising revenue it is can be seen when the tax paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad alone is $111,568, by the Reading $116,499, and by the Lehigh Valley $53,657. The Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives under the law pays $10,500. From it is secured nearly one-fourth of the total receipts of the State.

Second. The next largest channel is that of taxes on net earnings and income. It is imposed by act of 30th of April, 1864, and includes in those upon whom it falls both private bankers and all corporations not paying a tax upon dividends. By the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Phœnix Iron Company, it does not exclude from the new tax those which pay taxes on capital stock. It is three per cent. on all the income. Under it, last year there was collected $422,803. Against it a bitter rebellion is raised by the various rich corporations, and there was for many months a battle on every possible ground, but in all of them the Commonwealth was successful.

The third of the four sources to which we have referred is the tax on gross receipts of corporations. It is imposed by act of 29th September, 1866, which provides "that in addition to the taxes now provided by law, every railroad, canal, and transportation company, not liable to a tax on income, shall pay a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. on its gross receipts." From this the State received $384,161. There is at present in litigation a point as to whether this tax is constitutionally laid on that portion of gross receipts arising from inter-State traffic. Should it be decided in favor of the State, the income from this source would be next year over $500,000.

Lastly, the tax on tonnage. Under this head is the commutation of the Pennsylvania Railroad of $360,000 per annum, for the withdrawal of the previous taxes on her tonnage. This is an item in itself. The other corporations which fall under the general law of the 30th of April, 1864, have the following burden laid on the receipts from everything they carry:—First, on productions of mines, each ton of 2000 pounds, a duty of two cents; second, on products of forests, animal and all agricultural products, 3 cents, and on all other things 5 cents. This netted the State $307,537. Whether it is illegal in the same way as is alleged of the tonnage tax, is to be decided by the Supreme Court. If it is not, then a hundred thousand a year more will be added to its contribution to the State. From these four sources, therefore, the Commonwealth, as is shown by the Auditor-General, annually derives an income of $2,500,000.

The Fire on Chesnut Street.

The intelligence of the destruction of a large amount of valuable property will always call forth the regrets of right-thinking men, but this will be particularly the case when buildings which were really ornaments to the city are reduced in a few hours to a mass of blackened ruins. The fire which took place this morning at Ninth and Chesnut streets was a real public calamity. The fine marble building occupied by Messrs. Howell & Brothers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., and J. F. & E. B. Orne, was one of those structures in which every citizen has an interest. Every such building adds to the attractiveness of the city and increases its importance, and the disaster is not to be measured by the money value of the property destroyed. In Europe the adornment of the great cities is for the most part conducted under government auspices, while in this country private enterprise must do the work, or it will remain undone. The real utility of such noble structures as that which fell a victim to the flames this morning is not in mere ostentatious display, as many imagine, but our merchants understand that a display of public spirit in the architectural adornment of our great thoroughfares is necessary for Philadelphia to maintain its place as a business centre. Every citizen is indirectly benefited by the elegant buildings which line Chesnut street and other avenues, and the destruction of any one of them cannot but call forth more than common regret. The business firms who occupied the fine stores burned this morning are entitled to sincere sympathy for the loss of their valuable property; for, even if their entire stock of goods was covered by insurance, the interruption of business and the actual destruction of goods cannot but entail upon them serious loss.

A Musical Library.

A catalogue of the musical library of Joseph W. Drexel, Esq., has been prepared, and a portion of it printed for private circulation. Mr. Drexel's library contains many rare and valuable works, and it is probably superior to anything of the kind in this country, and with but few rivals among the private collections of Europe. The musicians, like all artists in the United States, are under manifold disadvantages when compared with their European brethren, and the want of facilities for consulting the writings of the best masters is not the least of the discouragements they have to contend with. The collections of musical works in our public libraries are so scanty as to be of little practical value, and there are few professional musicians who have the means to largely increase their stock of works. If the great desideratum of a public musical library is to be supplied, we must look to private enterprise for it. Unfortunately, the musical taste of the community is not sufficiently cultivated for us to hope for any movement at this time towards providing such a collection as could be wished for.

The musical library of Mr. Drexel contains 2200 volumes, and it was formed by the union of the libraries of Mr. H. F. Albrecht, of the Germania Musical Society, and the late Dr. R La Roche, and largely increased by frequent purchases in Europe. The collection is in charge of Mr. Albrecht, who has classified the works and prepared the catalogue. Philadelphians are to be congratulated upon having such a library in their midst, and the eyes of our enthusiastic musicians will dance with pleasure as they read the tables of the works in the catalogue, and their fingers will itch to get hold of them. While the possession of this fine musical library must be a matter of pride with Mr. Drexel, we cannot but regret that the collection is not permanently attached to one of our public libraries, where all persons interested in musical subjects would be able to consult the works. Such an addition as this to the Philadelphia Library would add to the already high reputation of that institution, and it would do more to advance musical culture in this city than any other measure that could be adopted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPPOSED TO BE LOST at the fire of Caldwell's jewelry store, on Chesnut street, on the morning of January 14 1869, the following numbered First Mortgage Atlantic Railroad Bonds, $1000 each:—Nos. 81, 83, 138 140 161, 170, 173, 344, 347, 348, 351, 352, 354, 355 356, 357, 359 360, 361 363, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 395, 396, 397, 398 399, 400, 402, 403, 405.

All persons are notified against negotiating the same.

WILLIAM COFFIN,
No. 2007 CHESNUT Street,
1 14 3t* Philadelphia.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut. MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver a Lecture at the above named place, WEDNESDAY, January 20. Subject—"AN APPEAL TO WOMAN." RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR. To be had at TRUMPLER'S No. 923 Chesnut street; COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel; and at the door between 10 and 2 o'clock. 1 14 6t

THE COUPONS OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, due January 15 will be paid on and after that date at the Union National Bank
1 12 5t* THOMAS S. HARRIS, Treasurer.

MR. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY—Dear Sir:—The undersigned would regard with satisfaction your consent to a Lecture, and hereby invite you to deliver the same at such a time as may consist with your convenience,
Respectfully yours,
PETER WILLIAMSON
WM. KENT GILBERT, M. D.
THOMAS ROBBINS.
CHARLES INGERSOLL.
DAVID PAUL BROWN,
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D.
FERDINAND FEATHERSTONE,
CHARLES E. LEX.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT.
WILLIAM W. HARDING.
MORTON McMICHAEL.
EDWARD C. KNIGHT.
WILLIAM WELSH.
RICHARD S. SMITH.
ALLEN CUTHBERT.
RICHARD VAUX.
HENRY BUDD.
PETER McCALL.
FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M. D.
JAMES STEEL.

JANUARY 1, 1869.

PETER WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others:—Gentlemen:—In reply to your invitation I beg leave to say, while thanking you for the kindness which dictates it, that I accept it.
Very respectfully yours,
DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.

DAVIS B. CASSEDAY
Will Lecture at
CONCERT HALL,
ON
"TRUE WOMANHOOD"
MONDAY EVENING, January 18.
Tickets, Fifty Cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street or at the door. 1 12 6t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
HER NEW LECTURE,
A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PRIVATE BOXES IN BALCONY holding 6.....THREE DOLLARS
Tickets to be had at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the Evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7. Lecture precisely at 8.
SPECIAL.—To avoid interruption, the audience is most earnestly requested to be seated before the Lecture begins. 1 13

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.
HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
CHARLES E. LEX, Esq., will lecture TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"Language: its Origin and Uses."
JANUARY 29, Professor L. J. DEAL. Subject:—"The Atmospheric Air."
JANUARY 29, Judge TITUS. Subject:—"Utah and the Mormons."
Tickets furnished at the rooms. 1t

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT CONCERT HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, in the interest of the workingmen and women of America, and of the Fenian Brotherhood. Subject:—Train vs. an John Bull and his Eng lish Banks. Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c., at CONCERT HALL Trumpler's, Continental and Post Office News Stands. 12 31*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 1869.
At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERICK A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM S. BEMENT.
And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.
1 13 w1m 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, January 13, 1869.
At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—
NATHAN HILLES, WILLIAM ERVIEN,
BENJ. H. DEACON, WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
GEORGE W. RHAWN, BENJ. ROWLAND, Jr.,
LEWIS SHALLCROSS, JOHN COOPER,
EDWARD HAYES.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN HILLES was unanimously elected President.
1t JOHN S. BROWN, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.
At the Annual Election held yesterday the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—
THOMAS ROBINS, BENJ. G. GODFREY,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST, GEORGE W. MEARS,
N. P. SHORTRIDGE, JOHN WELSH,
ED. Y. TOWNSEND, J. L. ERRINGER,
FRANK L. BODINE, AUGUSTUS HEATON,
GEORGE WHITNEY, BEN. B. COMEGYS.
HENRY PREAUT,
And at the meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. THOMAS ROBINS was unanimously re-elected President and B. B. COMEGYS Vice-President.
1 13 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8 6mwlm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1869.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
DIRECTORS.
Vincent L. Bradford, Asa J. Fish,
William H. Hart, John G Stevens,
William H. Gatzmer, Benjamin Fish,
Charles Macalester, John M. Read,
John Dorrance Albert Welch,
William S. Freeman, Albert W. Markley.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
1 12 3t J. MORRELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a Special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHIBALL O'DOHERTY,
1 14 w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst., and so continue until February 1, proximo.
1 13 2t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst.
Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.
1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or rough en the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN TABLETS SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. L. & O. A. WRIGHT,
1 4 No. 634 CHESNUT Street.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly approved April 8, 1862:—

Bonds and Mortgages	$319 879 00
Bills Receivable	29 344 50
Philadelphia City 6 per cents	67,485 00
Philadelphia City five's	4 983 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	33 00 00
Cincinnati 6 per cents	10 992 50
Pittsburg 6 per cents	5,5 0 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent, 1881	90,050 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1865	25 0.0 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1867	108 000 00
United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent	50,0.0 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	21 937 38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 420 shares	20 718 43
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	10,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. Loan	55,498 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. Loan	24 600 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	27,912 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc. R. Co. Bds.	18 500 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan	14,344 41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8 662 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Loan	24 570 66
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17 615 04
Philadelphia Bank 234 shares	24,300 24
Western Bank, 280 shares	11 200 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6 600 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897 75
Manayunk Gas Co., 20 shares	935 88
Real Estate, No 510 Walnut street	30,000 00
Cash	12,732 62
	$1,038 146 81

WILLIAM G. CROWELL,
1 13 6t Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JANUARY 13, 1869.
The following gentlemen have been duly elected Directors of this Company for the year 1869:—
DIRECTORS FOR YEAR 1869.

H. D. SHERRERD,	GEORGE A. WEST,
CHAS. MACALESTER,	NATHAN HILLES,
WM. S. SMITH,	EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
GEORGE H. STUART,	JOHN W. EVERMAN
SAMUEL GRANT, Jr.	EDWARD B. ORNE,
THOS. B. WATTSON	CHARLES STOKES,
HENRY G. FREEMAN	MORDECAI BUZBY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES RICHARDSON was elected President, WILLIAM H. RHAWN Vice-President, and WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
1 13 6t

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
At an annual election held 1st month 11th, 1869, the following persons were elected Directors or the above-named Company, to serve for three years:—

T. WISTAR BROWN,	CHARLES F. COFFIN,
HENRY HAINES,	Richmond, Indiana.

The following Directors hold over:—

SAML. R. SHIPLEY,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,	WILLIAM HACKER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice Pres'dent.
1 12 3t ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 406 WALNUT Street. Jan 12 1869
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 11th day of January the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

P. R. STARR,	JOHN H. BROWN,
NALBRO FRAZIER,	J. L. ERRINGER,
JOHN M. ATWOOD,	WM. G. BOULTON,
BENJ. T. TREDICK,	CHARLES WHELER,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,	T. H. MONTGOMERY,
GEORGE H. STUART	JAMES M. AERTSEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 12 tutus 3t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. I. BLANCHARD,
1 4 12t Secretary.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes. CHARLES PLATT,
1 11 12t Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The annual report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 8 4wtf Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 16th and opened on the 21st instant.
1 11fmw9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. RILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 1s d J19*

THE JACOBS' CREEK OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
12 21thf3t F. D. HOWELL, Secretary.

CONCERNING SKATING AND THE SKATING RINKS.

Rink! Rink!
What do you think?
See how the people are waiting!
Why ain't you done?
We're ready for fun!
When are we going to have skating?

Skate! Skate!
How long must we wait?
The ice is so slow in freezing!
The ice and the snow
Are horribly slow
This singular winter season.

Rink! Rink!
Surely we think
You're a tedious thing to get open;
But when you are done
We'll have lots of fun
In that queer old sort of a show-pen.

Skating is good exercise, But the exercise of patience is good in its way; only it hasn't a way of developing the muscles. At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S there is not so much room for the exercise of patience, although there is room for prodigious piles of clothes and no end of customers. Every thing being ready, nobody is kept waiting, as they are for the skating. If what is already made up don't suit you, it will give us pleasure to take your measure, and have your suit ready in as short a time as anybody in town.

PRICES STILL MIRACULOUSLY LOW.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1613, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 thfsm*

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 35 South THIRTEENTH Street, 12 22 2m

BANK REPORTS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,068,651 02
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	5'0,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,841,178 12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358 842 00	
National Bank notes	26,901 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	14 492 98	
Premiums	9 925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		957,315 95
Expenses and taxes		5 839 86
Total		$2,804 39 1 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417 501 00
Deposits	1,338 611 58
Profit and loss	38,279 35
Total	$2,804 390 93

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
1 5 tuths6t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, including United States	$1,215,959 37
Stocks and Bonds	52,813 25
Due from the Banks and Bankers	161,178 02
Banking-house	100,362 93
Expense Account	6 984 61
Taxes	753 20
Cash Items	12,451 45
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.	236 685 58
National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency	32,204 15
Balances in Approved Associations in New York	186,910 87
Legal-tender Notes and Specie	479,105 94
	$2,5 5,509 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	40,000 00
Profit and Loss	10 363 33
Circulation	222 425 00
Due Individuals, Banks, etc	1,932,721 04
	$2 505,509 37

Sworn to and subscribed by P. A. KELLER, Cashier, before me, this 5th day of January, 1869. EDW. H. WILLIAMSON,
1 13 3t Notary Public.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF

THE GALAXY

Doubled in One Month (December), and is Still Increasing at an Unprecedented Rate.

This unusual increase is owing to the following facts:—

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THE GALAXY now stands at the head of American Literary Magazines.

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It offers in each number a greater variety of entertaining reading matter (to interest each member of the family), and, with a single exception, a greater amount than any other Magazine.

3.
At whatever cost, the GALAXY will contain articles by the leading writers of this country and Europe.

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The GALAXY is not only instructive—it is also brilliant and entertaining.

5.
The GALAXY has secured for its pages *the great literary attraction of the year*,

CHARLES READE'S SERIAL STORY.

It will begin in the March Number.

Clubbing Terms.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Terms, $4 per year; 35 cents per number. A sample copy will be sent on receipt of 15 cents.
We offer liberal terms for clubbing with other periodicals. We will send
The Galaxy and Harper's Bazar one year for $6; regular price $8
The Galaxy and Harper's Weekly one year for $6; regular price $8.
The Galaxy and Hearth and Home one year for $6; regular price $8.
The Galaxy and Our Young Folks one year for $4 50; regular price $6.
The Galaxy and the Riverside Magazine one year for $5; regular price $6 50.
The Galaxy and the American Agriculturalist one year for $4 50; regular price $5 50.
Address
SHELDON & COMPANY,
1 14 tha2t Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE

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GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 6m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.—The number of lottery swindlers in this city surpasses belief, and the reason they cannot be done away with is that none of the victims are willing to lodge a formal complaint. Letters by the score are received at the headquarters of the detective police, the burden of the greater part of these being the amount of mental and money suffering caused to the writers. For the most part these victims deserve no pity. They have been warned over and over again. They have had the lottery-swindler's game excoriated and laid bare before them. The veriest country bumpkin ought to know how worse than worthless all these "preliminary" and "grand" distributions are. To purchase lottery tickets nowadays is next door to becoming partner in the swindle. One despises the fool who is swindled out of his money, time, patience, and sense of honor, as much as he loathes those jewelled and perfumed ruffians whose business it is to get up supposititious "co-operative" societies, in which diamonds, watches, and pianos to any amount, varying between $500,000 and $5,000,000, are the prizes. The latest thing of the kind is the New York Jewellers' Co-operative Union, the "preliminary" distribution of whose prizes has already taken place, the 28th of March being the date fixed for the "grand" and final distribution.

HELL GATE,

to remove the obstructions of which has been the darling dream of engineers for the last sixteen or seventeen years, is to be operated upon again to-day. Mr. Sidney F. Shelburne is the present contractor, but the new series of operations he commenced on Monday were unsuccessful, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Shelburne, like every other engineer, I suppose, who has attempted the cure of Hell Gate, brings with him a new and "never failing" apparatus, which consists of a steam engine and a drill enclosed in a vessel accommodated, so far as sinking purposes are concerned, to the fierce rush of the tide at Hell Gate, eight knots an hour being the maximum rate. Hell Gate is the *bete noir* of New York harbor, and Frying Pan Rock one of the most cantankerous points of Hell Gate; so that if Mr. Shelburne does not come second best out of the encounter, if he does not go from the Frying Pan into the fire, as I may say, he and his invention are to be congratulated.

Hubard's copy of

HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON

has at length been removed to the Academy of Design from the City Hall, which it has decorated for so long a time. A not uninteresting little history is connected with this statue. Houdon, the most celebrated sculptor in Paris, was, in 1785, induced by Thomas Jefferson to visit this country for the purpose of taking plaster casts of Washington preliminary to sculpturing a marble statue. When Houdon arrived in this country, so enchanting and persuasive was his address, so magnetic were his arguments, so extraordinary did Washington feel his abilities to be, that the Father of his Country, yielding to the solicitation with which Art seeks Truth, permitted himself to be laid in a state of nature upon a table whilst the necessary casts were taken. It was thus that Houdon was able to present to the world a statue whose fidelity to the original in form and lineament has never been equalled, and no free spirit reverences Washington the less for having for the moment vanquished the bashfulness of his nature out of a regard for the interests of art and the inquisitiveness of posterity.

As the Mingo chief exclaimed, in his message to Lord Dunmore, so might I exclaim—"WHO IS THERE TO MOURN FOR LOGAN? NOT ONE," with reference to the batch of James Logans who have from time to time been overhauled and taken to police headquarters. Since I last wrote one or two more have been arrested, and if things go on at this rate the House of Detention will soon teem with an indefinite number of "doubles" of the undiscovered murderer. All the newspapers, even the long suffering *Tribune*, which is fond of denouncing the quick-witted *Herald*, are getting disgusted by this time with the fussiness and failure of the Coroner and police. But notwithstanding the many cries of "wolf," the public anticipates a discovery every morning, and is far from growing used to the matutinal disappointment. The latest proclamation, offering a reward of $3000 and a freedom from prosecution, to the pusive accomplice of Logan, should he appear as a witness against him, has as yet produced no response.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS

have denounced the velocipede, and refused to have the unclean thing in Central Park. Reason why, it frightens the horses. Now, in my private opinion, Central Park is large enough to have a velocipede course of its own. In this progressive age, when the velocipede is a part of progress, the proceedings of the Park Commissioners are looked upon as narrow-minded and bigoted. If horses are frightened by the velocipede, so much the better for the horses. If it is the horse that must succumb to the velocipede, and not the velocipede that must succumb to the horse; for if all that is said be true the millennium is at hand, when they shall be turned out to feed on the fat of the land, and the velocipede shall supersede beasts of burden, and trotting on the Fashion course shall be no more forever.

On Tuesday evening the Church of the Saviour, in Pierrepont street, near Clinton, Brooklyn, was the scene of a

FASHIONABLE WEDDING,

the parties to which were Mr. Henry Jessup Stevenson, of the firm of William Jessup's Sons, and Miss Jane Clements Jessup, daughter of the late Henry Jessup, of Brooklyn. It is currently believed that most fashionable brides and bridegrooms would be willing to find the traditionary joys of the honeymoon a myth for the glory of being married in Grace Church, of this city. This may, however, be a mere fashionable prejudice or *on dit*; for, certainly, as superb an array of wealth and fashion as the *canaille* would care to gape at was assembled on the morning in question in the Church of the Saviour. All Brooklyn Heights assisted, which is surely putting the Heights to a better purpose than filling up East River with them!

MR. FISK, JR.,

who has so long been playing *opera bouffe rôles*, under the disguise of Erie stock and newspaper quarrels, has brought out Manager Bateman, so it is said, and intends to knock the daylights out of all the old order of things at what used to be Pike's opera house. Whether Mr. Bateman will return to his daughter and tear his hair and make faces before the footlights, as is firmly believed to have been his wont while that young lady was a comparative novice (such gesticulation being intended to furnish that young lady with the cue to certain effective points), has not yet transpired. Meanwhile Mr. Tayleur, has gone to England, not with the purpose of importing any more English *blondes*, I hope, yet for what other purpose I dare not guess, and Pike's, or rather Fisk's, opera house is to commence the dramatic season some time in March with the *Tempest*.

LA COTERIE

was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. At an early hour yesterday morning, as I passed by, I saw workmen busy with the chandeliers, gas ornaments, bouquets, emblems, costumes, bird-cages, fountains, and other luxuries so lavishly advertised by the directors. At an early hour *this* morning Fourteenth street and Irving place resounded with the roll of carriages, bearing homeward wearied revellers who had drained to the sweet dregs this initial cup of Philadelphia enterprise. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Madame Parepa-Rosa's Concert.

Madame Parepa-Rosa's concert last evening attracted a large audience, and the lady herself was received with much enthusiasm. Madame Rosa is one of the few really great singers now before the public, and she is deservedly a favorite in this city, where musical talent of the first order is always sure of a hearty recognition. The entertainment last evening was one of the most brilliant of its kind that has been given here for a long time. The programme was excellent, and the artists who supported Madame Rosa acquitted themselves in a manner to satisfy the most critical demands. The only irregularity was caused by the non-arrival of Signor Ferranti's dress coat, which caused him to delay the commencement of the concert for some time, and obliged him, after all, to appear in his morning dress. The audience was good-natured, however, and as the singer exerted himself with effect to deserve their good opinions, they did not take into consideration the nice point of etiquette involved in the difference between a bob-tailed coat and a claw-hammer jacket.

Madame Rosa returns to us from a grand tour on the Pacific coast and through the Western States, where she has everywhere been received with the utmost enthusiasm. Her voice is as fresh, pure, and expressive as ever. Her brilliant execution of "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer," from *Der Freischutz*, called forth an *encore*, in answer to which she sang the ballad of "Forget Me Not." The song of "Waiting," in the second part of the programme, was also *encored*, and Madame Rosa gave an Irish air, "I Know he Loves me Dearly," and "Coming Through the Rye." In the laughing trio, "Vadasi via di qua," with Signor Ferranti and Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, which concluded the performance, her delicious voice was heard with the best effect.

The honors of the evening were shared with Madame Rosa by Mr. J. Levy, the English cornet player. This gentleman fully deserves all the encomiums which have been passed upon him; and the brilliancy, delicacy, and feeling which characterized his execution delighted as well as astonished his hearers. Mr. Levy's performance of the "Exile's Lament" was *encored*, and he gave the "Carnival of Venice" in a manner that would scarcely be thought possible on the cornet. His "Levy-athan Polka" was also *encored*.

Signor Ferranti confirmed his reputation as one of the first buffo singers of the day, and he gave the "Largo al Factotum," from *The Barber*, and the song 'Femmine, Femmine," with fine comic expression. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, whose rich tenor makes him a favorite, sang the ballad of "Beware" and 'Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," from *Maritana*, with much feeling. The last piece was *encored*, and Mr. Bowler gave the ballad of "Who Shall be Dearest," Mr. J. N. Pattison, the pianist, performed his part in the programme with a brilliancy of touch that won for him the appreciative notice of the audience. The concert altogether was thoroughly enjoyable, but we would suggest to the management that a strict adherence to the printed programme would have been more satisfactory. Concert singers are entirely too careless about this matter, and it is annoying to the audience to have an artist substitute a new selection without giving some notice to that effect.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. C. McDonough will appear this evening in Boucicault's drama of *After Dark*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the operetta of "66" will be given this evening.

To-morrow Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit, and will appear in two of Offenbach's pieces.

AT THE AMERICAN the pantomime of *Jack the Giant Killer* will be performed this evening.

MADAME PAREPA ROSA will give her last concert this evening at Concert Hall.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give his third matinee at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. Edward Colonne and Herr Rudolph Hennig, the distinguished violoncellist, will appear. A fine programme will be presented.

THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their first grand concert at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. A large orchestra will render Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and other first-class music, and Mad'lle Camilla Urso, the young violinist, and Mr. Charles H. Jarvis, the pianist, will appear. Tickets for non-subscribers can be procured at the office of the Society, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music on the day of the concert.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's orchestra will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE MÆNNERCHOR MASKED BALL will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. No pains have been spared to make this the most brilliant affair of the season, and those who attend will have ample opportunities for enjoyment.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver her lecture on "Woman's Wrongs and the Remedy" at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening. Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

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CHARLES STOKES & CO., Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, No. 818 Chesnut street.

MANY A MAN has read with sorrow the announcement that the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the first of this month—sorrow not because of the great prosperity of that Company, but because during the past year he had almost made up his mind to enter it, but had allowed himself to be diverted to some other company which pays him no dividend at all, or a much smaller one than *fifty per cent.* He'll know better next time, and will advise all his friends to get into the American Life in time for the next dividend.

DAMP IS THE WEATHER—hazy the nights—muddy the streets—but warm is the atmosphere. You involuntarily throw off your overcoat and throw up the windows of your house. Both are well enough as long as you keep yourself protected from the unhealthy influences of the moist and untimely thaw. To do so you must keep your feet dry when on the street, and your dwelling dry when at home. Gums accomplish the first and good fires the latter. Gums can be gotten at any store, but good Coal can only be procured at Alter's. He has his office at the corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets; his depot at No. 957 N. Ninth street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

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MARRIED.

CLOTHIER—HUDSON.—September 16, 1868, by the Rev. James Crowe, Mr. WILLIAM CLOTHIER to Miss ANNIE ELIZA HUDSON, both of this city.

COLE—SMILEY.—On January 13, 1869, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., JOHN C. COLE, of Troy, N. Y., and EMMA B. SMILEY, daughter of Dr. Thomas T. Smiley, of this city. No cards.

STREIFF—STEVENSON.—On December 27, 1868, by Rev. J. H. Alday, Mr. J. STREIFF to Miss MARY STEVENSON, all of this city.

DIED.

CARNES.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN CARNES, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 527 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DICK.—January 12, 1869, WALTER B. DICK, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives, the members of the Pennsylvania Historical, St. Andrew's, and Scots' Philatelic societies; also Eastern Star Lodge, No. 16, A. Y. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 625 N. Eighth street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

LAIN.—On the 11th instant, Mr. JOSEPH T. LAIN, son of Mary H. and the late James R. Lain, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Southwark Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F.; Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 32 Southwark Lodge, No. 18, K. of P.; and the Employes of the Pascal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 609 Sears street, below Wharton and below Seventh, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

PEALE.—On Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, HARRIET C. PEALE, relict of the late Rembrandt Peale.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1109 Vine street, on Saturday morning, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—At Bristol, Pa., on Tuesday, the 12th instant, DEBORAH W., widow of John Phillips, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Symington Phillips, on Friday, January the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SLACK.—At noon on the 12th instant after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH W. SLACK, relict of Abner B. Slack, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1202 Columbia avenue, on Saturday morning next the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

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N. B. BROWNE, President.

R. PATTERSON, Treasurer. 1 6 6t

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PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
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The Dusseldorf School of Painting.

From the London Saturday Review.

There is scarcely a painter of note, hardly a phase—whether Christian and spiritual, or realistic and naturalistic—in the history of German art during the last half-century, which has not been more or less intimately connected with this small town upon the Rhine. The great Cornelius—termed by some the Goethe of the art of painting—was born at Düsseldorf; and to Cornelius, a man conspicuous from his youth up for large comprehensive intellect, the Academy of Düsseldorf owed its resuscitation, and art in general that signal revival of which Munich, Berlin, and other chief cities give signs in our times. This giant, the Michael Angelo of Germany, gathered around him a compact band of scholars, ardent as himself for the revival of fresco-painting. The new school received timely encouragement from King Ludwig in a commission to decorate the then recently erected Glyptothek in Munich. The cartoons for this arduous work were prepared during the winter months in Düsseldorf, and then, when summer came, masters and pupils went to the Bavarian capital to carry out the frescoes. In like manner at Coblenz, Bonn, and the Castle of Heltorf, "monumental art" got a fair start; thus the Italian method of fresco-painting learnt by Cornelius, Schadow, Veit, and Overbeck in Rome, having been transplanted to Düsseldorf, took root throughout the land of Germany, where it abides and flourishes even to this day.

Yet it was not without difficulty that the young school of Düsseldorf struggled into life and paid its way. The fame of the academy became so great that pupils flocked in from all parts; but success brought with it perplexity. Genius became in excess of the demand; the market was overstocked. The secret had been discovered whereby high art could be manufactured wholesale, and yet for the commodity when produced no purchasers were forthcoming. Fortunately King Ludwig was ready for the rescue. Moreover, the emergency called into existence the famed "Kunstverein für die Rheinlande und Westphalen," an Art-Union localized within the academy, with the express purpose of subsidizing works which proved in advance of public taste. It is interesting to know that this Kuntsverein on its twenty-first anniversary was able to announce that, in addition to nine hundred great and small pictures distributed by lottery, it had been the means of securing to churches aboth Protestant and Romish, to museums and public buildings, twenty-seven altar-pieces and eleven large oil pictures. Among the works thus fostered are the famous frescoes from the history of Charlamagne which we recently had the pleasure of studying in Aix-la-Chapelle; also may be mentioned a masterpiece by Overbeck now in Cologne Cathedral; likewise Professor Keller's engraving—the largest in line ever executed—of Raffaelle's "Disputa." Düsseldorf, indeed, as our readers are probably aware, has long been a chief centre for the publication of religious prints. We remember to have seen in Rome, twenty years ago, in the studio of Overbeck, then in the Cenci Palace, designs in charcoal prepared expressly for engraving in Düsseldorf. And we have now before us several hundred cheap popular prints published by the well-accredited "Verein zur Verbreitung religioser Bilder, in Düsseldorf," engraved from pictures by the best known painters in the Düsseldorf "Christian school." Such are among the means taken to educate the people of Germany up to the standard of high art. In fact, Düsseldorf does as much for religious art in a twelvemonth as London in a century.

The Düsseldorf Academy has little expressly distinctive in its curriculum of study. More worthy of remark is the mutual culture and the relation of brotherhood maintained between professors and pupils. While other academies may be compared to monarchies or oligarchies, that of Düsseldorf is, by its liberty and equality, like a republic. The Director does not constitute himself a dictator; no one mind, no exclusive art-manner, dominates. Thus, during half a century, Düsseldorf, notwithstanding the ascendancy of the so-called spiritual or Christian school, has given equal rights and privileges to all styles, including, of course, the naturalistic. Even at this moment are found within her borders painters in manner wide as the poles asunder. Among the number may be enumerated Professors Deger, Ittenbach, and Carl Müller, leaders in the so-called Christian school; Bendemann, illustrious by works taken from Jewish history; Tidemand, the faithful delineator of peasant life in Norway; Vautier and Salentin, devoted to realism and naturalism; and Professors Leu, and Andreas and Oswald Achenbach, famous throughout Europe as painters of coast scenes and landscapes. These artists, and many more scarcely less illustrious, are, either by office, early pupilage, residence, or otherwise, bound to the fortunes of that least exclusive of all schools of art—the Academy of Düsseldorf.

The Düsseldorf school seems to renew its youth in the life-giving fellowship sustained between masters and pupils. A skilled student is not cast adrift; on the contrary, he is attached to the Academy by the provision that he may occupy one of its *ateliers*. Thus talent, first trained and then domiciled, is not lost to the spot; thus a gifted youth prolongs his influence over his fellow-students, and little by little grows as a vital member into the body corporate. Artists here preserve for long the attitude of discipleship; even when arrived at man's estate they continue to receive the visits of professors and the admonition of directors; and it is known that a master sometimes numbers among his scholars married men and fathers of families. The whole Academy in fact is a community for study and art-work, a guild vigilant for the welfare of the painter and his art. When in Germany some important national work has been needed, counsel has been taken of the Director by princes or municipalities. The best man for the service is indicated; the labor is assigned to some one master, aided by a band of scholars. It would seem, judging from our own unhappy experience in England, that great national works are absolute impossibilities where there do not exist trained bands of scholars capable of carrying out a concerted scheme under the direction of one responsible master. The evidence of Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A., before the Royal Commission was strong in favor of the very system which has made the Academy of Düsseldorf a great art-producing power, while lack of such system has left our own academy impotent, wholly inoperative upon the nation's art save in the successful multiplication of pretty exhibition pictures. Higher results in Germany are the products of academic culture, and of that fellowship in labor which subsists between a master and his scholars. It is easy to conceive how much of ardor, what *esprit de corps* have been engendered by this copartnership in creation; an old scholar has been known to ask as a privilege, without prospect of pay, permission to join hands with the master over some earnest work. Thus it was in Italy. Raffaelle walked through Rome with a following of fifty disciples; and the great mural pictures of Rome, Florence, Pisa, and Sienna could only have come into existence under a system—the origin, in fact, of the practice in modern Germany—which secured to great masters the services of devoted bands of scholars. Art was in Italy a religion; and such has it been in Düsseldorf.

Art life in the capital of the Rhenish provinces is more than commonly social, not to say "jolly." Students of various nationalities, some Protestants, others Catholics, mingle kindly together in mutual toleration. This student community assumes a certain burgher or citizen attitude, jealous of its rights. The Academy naturally begets kindred associations. In the public gallery are collected representative works of the school. In Jacobi's Garden, a pretty shady retreat, a well-known resort of poets and philosophers, the artists have located their club, the "Künstler Verein Malkasten." To drink coffee or wine beneath the trees, a painter or two perchance within view making outdoor studies, we have ourselves found pleasant in the sunny summer time. In winter the artists indulge in theatricals; the walls of the club are decorated by its members with mural paintings, and ready fancy and rapid hands find no difficulty in extemporizing scenery, coloring masks, concocting costumes, and completing other stage properties which have at least the merit of being somewhat out of the common. The artists in Rome show like histrionic propensities. Indeed, any one who may have glanced at art life on the Continent will readily believe that the painters of Düsseldorf give themselves kindly to masking and practical joking, fun and frolic of all sorts. At Düsseldorf too, as at Venice in the days of Giorgione, music is the painter's passion. Here Mendelssohn lived two years; here he conducted the "St. Paul," and the master's refining influence has survived even to the present day. Altogether it is easy to see in artist life at Düsseldorf, as at Rome, how generously Continental manners lend themselves to free and easy ways. Feasts and holidays in Roman Catholic countries favor artist festivals; life is more scenic and picturesque than in lands where cold, commercial reason has ostracized imagination. Düsseldorf, moreover, still maintains rural simplicity; she is yet happily exempt from that fashionable frivolity which trades for its own empty ends on artists' inherent vanities. Thus the quiet town is more favorable to study than gay capitals like Berlin or Munich. On the whole, this abode of painters is a pleasant place to live in. Academicians from the windows of ateliers command picturesque views over the swift-flowing Rhine, the sails of passing craft shining in the sun. The town is prettily situated among trees, gardens, and running waters; nature puts on winning ways, though she scarcely rises into heroics; and so those artists who find themselves restless under throes of imagination betake themselves in the sketching season to the highlands of the Upper Rhine. Hence, when summer comes, ambitious spirits, consolidating into caravans, migrate in search of the sublime. Pilgrimage is made to old Romanesque churches, to Rhenish castles legend-haunted. It has been said that poetry and lyric music animate the wine-growing districts of the Rhine. Certainly the sketching ground which nature has provided as a domain to the school of Düsseldorf furnishes to the artist's portfolio capital material, whether in type of peasantry, character in costume, or picturesque accessories for backgrounds. The landscape capabilities of regions within reach of Düsseldorf—the vintage-clad Rhine, the hills of Bavaria, the mountains of the Tyrol, not to mention the accessible fiords of Scandinavia—have been turned to excellent account by Lessing, Leu, and Achenbach. It may be added that Bierstadt, the American, formed his style in Düsseldorf; it was there he learned how to paint the Rocky Mountains after the approved German fashion. These and other artists of scarcely less renown place Düsseldorf landscape, notwithstanding its vicious color, in the foremost position among rival national schools.

The Düsseldorf school has been divided between two contending factions—the one spiritual and ideal, the other natural and realistic. Of the former, the lovely church, worthy of a pilgrimage, at Remagen, on the Rhine, is the brightest manifestation. Upon the walls of this chapel, Deger, Ittenbach, Carl and Andreas Müller, all distinguished members of the Düsseldorf Academy, have given ardent expression to their pictorial, not to say religious, faith. This impressive interior of highly-wrought polychrome naturally suggests comparison with Giotto's Arena Chapel, Padua. Such modern German revivals, indeed, have much of the character and spirit of early Christian art. The forms are studiously lovely; the heads lofty and ideal in type; the draperies academic in symmetry; the colors refined and pure; the execution delicately soft. Certainly these lovely, though somewhat feeble and conventional, wall pictures are not afflicted with the hardness, opacity, and crudity which often make German frescoes repellent. Unlike also to the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, the mural pictures at Remagen, in common with wall-paintings in Germany generally, remain just as fresh as when first painted.

In direct antagonism with the spiritual phase of the Düsseldorf school, as manifested at Remagen, is the naturalism and realism of which Karl Friedrich Lessing may be taken as the express exponent. This manly painter is best judged by the series of pictures from the Reformation of Huss, two whereof are familiar to Rhine tourists tarrying at Frankfort. An interesting narrative might be written of Lessing's career and Protestant creed, if he has one. It is generally supposed that the painter, as the champion of liberty and of nature, led a kind of Protestant revolt in the Academy of Düsseldorf against servility to tradition. On the other hand, we are assured that the defiant Huss pictures were not hurled as painted pamphlets against the Church. Lessing, it seems to be admitted, holds to no one faith sufficiently firmly to side as a partisan in any polemic strife. In Christianity he loves what is simple in life, free in thought, manly in action. In his art he does not trouble himself with legends of saints or manifestations of the supernatural; he believes that the highest function of art is to set forth a noble humanity, to depict the great men, minds, and deeds in history; he is content to plant a firm foot in time and place, and he surrenders willingly to others the realms of imagination. The Düsseldorf school has profited by the doctrines of Lessing. On the easel of Tidemand may now be seen an altar-piece for a Protestant Church in Norway, "The Baptism of Christ"—a large work which, by its individuality, realism, and vigor, must be regarded as a direct reaction to the "spiritualism" that long reigned in Düsseldorf.

Professor Bendemann, now Director of the Academy, takes a middle course between "spiritualists" and "realists." He has just executed a vast cartoon, an episode in the destruction of Jerusalem; also a series of wall-paintings after a newly-invented oil-process. Other signs of the times still more marked tell that a reaction has set in—that in Düsseldorf, as in Germany and the world at large, art has forsaken idealism for individualism. It may be to some people a consolation to learn that the frescoes at Remagen, Munich, and Spires, wherein the so-called spiritual school of Germany has expended its fervor, are not likely soon to fade away. German frescoes, we repeat, have stood well; unlike failures perpetrated in England, they are not discolored or faded; they do not, as the mural pictures at Westminster, blister, break into eruptions, and finally fall as dirty dust from the walls. On the contrary, with some few unimportant exceptions, chiefly of works unprotected from the weather, frescoes in Germany after a trial of more than twenty years remain sound and intact as if painted but yesterday.

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		73,800 76
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ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY OF *NORTH AMERICA,*
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	P. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. McCreary
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,

10 24 6mJam Charles Spencer.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
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John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
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Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 20

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 20

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus Capital	34,933 54
	$184,933 54

Assets		*Present Value.*
$40,055 00	Mortgages, first liens on city property	$40,055 00
6,000 00	Ground Rents	5,850 00
165,300 00	U. S. 6 per ct. bonds 5 20s	178,775 25
55,500 00	do do do 1881s	61,010 00
30,000 00	do do do currency Interest loan	30,000 00
1,600 00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,708 00
9,600 00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent loan	9,600 00
5,000 00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,500 00
2,500 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,600 00
6,000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5,010 00
28,172 00	226 shares Central National Bank	28,250 00
8,102,67	80 shares Bank of the Republic	8,000 00
5,825 01	160 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,400 00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Company	2,775 00
347,796 84	Loans on Collateral Security	347,796 84
21,438 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438 00
38,898 53	Cash on hand	38,898 53
102,804 66	Premium Notes secured by Loans on Policies	102,804 66
		$895,101 25
	Office Fixtures	$3,000 00
	Cash in hands of Agents	42,904 54
	Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year	30,668 01
		76,572 55
		$971,673 83

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.

Premiums, including Annuities	$212,957 01
Interest on Premium Fund	14,025 77
Interest on Annuity Fund	1,646 30
	$228,509 08
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	73,572 55
	302,081 63
Less Agents' Commissions	25,594 02
	276,487 61
Interest on other Investments	46,320 48
Policies issued in 1868 (1,01 insuring	3,295,227 00
Policies outstanding

Attorney-General Brewster's Annual Report.

[The following report of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth appeared in a portion only of our editions of yesterday.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Attorney-General's Report.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—The Attorney-General last evening presented to the Legislature his Annual Report, as required by law. It was read to both houses. The following is a copy of it in full:—

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Gentlemen:—In accordance with the act approved 21st April, 1857, I respectfully submit the following report of the official business transacted by me for the year just closed:—

On the 14th of January, 1868, as appears by my annual report presented to the Legislature on that day, there remained in the office of Attorney-General uncollected claims due the Commonwealth amounting to one hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents ($162,703·25) Of these one hundred and forty thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-six cents ($140,586·56), had been placed in the hands of the late Attorney-General. A large proportion of this amount was for taxes due the State by insolvent oil companies, and will probably never be realized.

The balance, amounting to twenty-two thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-nine cents ($22,116·69), had been certified to me during the year eighteen hundred and sixty seven. Of these uncollected claims I have collected during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifty thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and nine cents ($50,499·09, on account of the principal, and four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and forty-two cents ($4460·42), for interest, leaving uncollected of the principal of these claims one hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and four dollars and sixteen cents ($112,304·16).

During the year just closed there have been placed in my hands new claims to the amount of one hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six and a half cents ($166,821 66½). Of the principal of this amount I have collected ninety-six thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-six cents (96,746·26), and of the interest four thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-nine cents ($4464·89). Of these new claims seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and eight cents ($7874·08) have been withdrawn by the Auditor-General for settlement. There remains therefor of the principal of these claims uncollected sixty-two thousand two hundred and one dollars and thirty-two and a half cents ($62,201·32½), for the greater part of which sum suits have been brought and are now pending. Of this balance forty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-two cents ($45,282·62) were placed in my hands within the last few weeks, and at so late a date that sufficient time has not elapsed for me to receive answers to the notifications which I sent to the defendants.

In addition to the collections from the sources above enumerated I have collected from appeal cases and suits of different character, the sum of one hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-two cents ($152,299·72), making the total amount of my collections for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and eight thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-eight cents ($308,470·58) of which was paid into the Treasury of the State immediately on its receipt. Of the collections and payments made during the year, detailed statements are made out quarterly and transmitted to the State Treasurer, as required by law. An annual settlement of my accounts with the Auditor-General was also made, in accordance with statutory provisions. All of the uncollected balances in my hands are now in process of suit, with the exception of a few claims which I have not had time to receive replies from the defendants.

To enforce the claims of the Commonwealth I have brought one hundred and two suits (102), service has been had in sixty-four (64). In three (3) the Sheriff has returned "service accepted," in thirteen (13) "nihil," in one N. E. I, and in four (4) "Tardit venit." Nine summons have been "stayed or withdrawn," and on eight (8) the Sheriff has not as yet made any return. Judgments were taken in seventeen cases (17), and seventeen (17) executions have been issued. Of these four (4) were returned "nulla bona;" ten (10) are not yet returned, two "levied and extended," and one "levied and condemned." In these same actions thirty-five (35) have been marked "Plaintiff satisfied;" five (5) "Discontinued," and nine "Discontinued and plaintiff satisfied." Fifteen appeals have been taken from the settlements of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer. In nearly all of these cases the points involved are already pending in the Supreme Court of the State or in the Supreme Court of the United States, and by agreement between counsel the verdicts are allowed to remain open, subject to the decision of these Courts above. During the year there have been issued two writs of quo warranto upon suggestions filed by me. The one against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will be tried at the present term of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

The quo warranto issued at my suggestion in 1867 against the Gettysburg Orphans' Asylum led to the payment into court of the funds in the hands of the directors, amounting to $8500. Interpleaders in regard to ownership have been filed, and the point will doubtless be heard argued before Judge Pearson during the present month. The Washington Library, against which a quo warranto was filed, charging it with illegally setting up a lottery, as stated in my last annual report, ceased its operations and was disbanded previous to the day of hearing. At the term of the Supreme Court held last May, two decisions of importance to the Commonwealth were rendered. In Commonwealth vs. Phœnix Iron Company, the Court held that "when the act of 30th April, 1864, subjected all companies to a tax on their earnings or income except those paying a tax on dividends, it was clearly not intended to exempt from the new tax those merely paying a tax on their capital stock." In Commonwealth vs. Ocean Oil Company, in the court below, it was claimed by the defendants that they were not liable to pay a tax on net earnings or income until after they had realized enough from sales of oil to repay the original outlay, thus contending that the oil was their principal. Judge Pearson favored this view, and ordered a verdict for one-third of the amount claimed. The Supreme Court below, however, decreed that the oil sold could not be considered as principal, and reversed the decision of the Court below, and awarded a veaire de novo. There were immediatly dependent on these questions claims amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The case of the Commonwealth vs Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, involving the question of the constitutionality of the tonnage tax, which was decided adversely to the Commonwealth in the court below, has been taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and will be heard at its session in May next.

A number of corporations have appealed from the settlements against them on their gross receipts, basing the appeal on the ground that the tax is unconstitutional so far as it is imposed on that portion of their receipts which arise from goods intended for transportation beyond the limits of the State. The case of the Reading Railroad has been made a test, and will be argued in the court below during the present January term. In The Commonwealth vs. Central Petroleum Company, the defendants have appealed from the adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the issue will be decided by that tribunal. The claims against the company which abide that decision amount, principal and interest included, to over forty-eight thousand dollars ($48,000). An opinion is expected during the present term.

By the seventh section of the act approved 26th of May, 1864, it is made the duty of the Attorney-General to bring suit for claims due the State on unpatented lands as shall appear on the "Lien Dockets," prepared by the Surveyor-General. The delay in bringing any such actions has been caused by the non-completion of the "Lien Dockets," which, however, the Surveyor-General reports will be finished in a few weeks.

The index of private acts of Assembly passed since the year 1812 (as provided for by the 74th section of the act approved 11th April, 1857), which is being prepared by George H. Morgan, has been supervised as it progressed. The compilation has only reached the acts of 1818. His delay, Mr. Morgan informs me, is due to the defects of the indices of the annual laws, which have induced him to prepare his work directly from the body of the pamphlet laws.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

—Nevada has a six year old incendiary.

A Clerical Book Thief.

A MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMAN ARRESTED.

The Boston *Post* of the 7th instant says:—"There was considerable rejoicing last evening among the proprietors of our leading book establishments over an arrest made by Detective Officer Hill of a shrewd and most successful book thief, who proved to be a clergyman by the name of I. J. Sine, who resides at Somerville, Mass. For a number of weeks the booksellers on Washington and Tremont streets have, from time to time, missed valuable volumes from their shelves and counters, but have been unable to detect the thief. During the past three weeks their losses have been numerous, the house of Messrs. De Vries, Ibarra & Co. losing volumes valued at between $200 and $300. A few days since information concerning these losses was lodged with the chief of police, and Detective Officer Hill was set to work on 'the job.'

"After a few days' skirmishing, he came to the conclusion that Sine was the man he was after. He accordingly tracked him from place to place, and first discovered that Sine was constantly on his guard, never entering a store until he was certain that no one was following him. Yesterday afternoon Hill followed him into Tremont street, and becoming satisfied that he was on his way to Messrs. De Vries, Ibarra & Co.'s store, the officer made a circuit through Produce street and some alleys, reaching the above house some minutes before Sine entered, concealing himself in a closet where he had previously contrived a more convenient peep-hole. The officer closely watched his clerical subject, and in a few minutes saw him conceal two volumes in the inside pocket of his large overcoat and make for the door.

"Hill immediately arrested him, took the property from his person, and then, accompanied by clerks from the houses of Little & Brown and Mr. Piper, he visited Sine's residence in Somerville, where they found several hundred volumes of stolen books, the property belonging to leading book houses in this city. These books were seized and brought to the chief's office, where our booksellers will have an opportunity to inspect them this morning, and meet their old customer Sine. Some time since he was suspected of being a thief by the proprietors of the Unitarian rooms, on Chauncy street, but being a minister, it was thought they must be mistaken. Mr. Piper also had his suspicions aroused, but was unable to detect the adroit thief.

"In further working up the case, Mr. Hill has discovered that Sine not only filled his library by stealing valuable books, but in addition made a living in this way, stealing from one house and selling to another. On Monday last he stole two volumes of 'Don Quixote,' published in Spanish, from Messrs. De Vries, Ibarra & Co., and on the same day sold them to Mr. Piper, on Washington street, for three dollars and fifty cents, and before leaving the store stole two volumes valued at seven dollars each. During his thieving career he has frequently visited Mr. Loring's house, and in a very quiet manner made sale of his stolen goods; Mr. Loring judging, from his good looks, easy manners and courteous address, that he was some editor or reporter engaged in writing literary notices. Sine was taken to the Tombs, and this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief of Police."

A Confederate Will.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

A remarkable case is now pending in the Chancery Court at Selma, Ala., in which it is sought to invalidate a will, made under peculiar circumstances during the existence of the late Confederate government.

During the late war it seems that a wealthy planter residing in Dallas county, Alabama, was desirous of leaving his principal estate, valued at over $300,000, to his heirs, consisting of a brother and sisters and their children, residing at the North. Fearing that if he made them his legatees under a will, he being a bachelor, the property would soon become confiscated by the Confederate Government, he devised the whole of his property to a nephew and niece, then residing in Alabama. A secret memorandum was afterwards drawn up, by which he directed how he desired that his estate should be divided and disposed of among his Northern heirs. This memorandum, however, was no part of the will, not being written or signed by the testator, but which the nephew sacredly promised to see executed and carried out. The testator died in October, 1864, and the nephew and niece, before they could execute the trust reposed in them, died soon after. The husband of the niece promised the nephew on his deathbed that he would solemnly carry out his uncle's desires as expressed in the secret memorandum, but the husband afterwards administered on the estate, and claimed it in right of his child by his deceased wife, the niece. One of the principal heirs to the estate is Mrs. Joanna Housman, of New York, the half sister of the testator, who has secured the valuable services of our talented friend, Samuel C. Reid, Esq., together with Messrs. Pettus and Dawson of Selma, as associate counsel. The defense is represented by General John T. Morgan, of the Selma bar. The grounds upon which the heirs seek to annul the will are, that it was made in the fear of and to avoid the laws of the Confederate States, being in the nature of a *fiei commissa*, or secret trust, by which the legatees were substituted in place of the real and intended heirs, and is therefore void. The secret memorandum being made after the will, shows the real intention and wish of the testator, by afterwards making a totally different disposition of his property, but which, being without the requirements of law, is also null and void. It consequently follows that there was no valid or legal testament, and the testator must be considered as having died intestate, in which case his property goes to his heirs at law.

London Directories.

The Directory of London is a huge volume, and according to the *Daily News*, the issue for the present year contains forty more pages than any of its predecessors. "In a year or two, says the *News*, "we may expect to find it numbering some three thousand pages." This increase is remarkable, because the area of which the directory is the record does not increase year by year, so that it is evident the city proper is daily becoming more densely populated, if not by residents, by traders, who, needing warehouse or office room, manage to secure a niche for themselves within a league of the Royal Exchange. The extraordinary amount of labor expended in the compilation, or even the correcting, of a directory of London has often been remarked upon, but has never yet been too highly extolled. The labor of preparing this, the 70th annual publication, has been greatly increased by one or two circumstances peculiar to the year; the alteration of the Southern Postal Districts has involved many thousand corrections, and almost at the last moment political changes have required a large number of alterations to be made in several departments of the directory. Gigantic, however, as is the sale of the London Directory, it does not include within its scope the whole of what in ordinary parlance is styled the metropolis. To the environs of London a separate publication is devoted—the Suburban Directory. It is arranged on a plan precisely similar to the parent work. The volume just issued contains no fewer than 1145 pages, and is divided into two portions, comprising respectively the suburbs north and south of the Thames. Each of these portions may be purchased separately. The names in the "Suburban Directory" are taken from the line where the "London Directory" ceases up to what was formerly the extreme boundary of the Metropolitan Postal District, so that the two works form a complete guide to the entire area of the metropolis and surrounding circle, with a twelve-mile radius. Since the last issue of the work extensive alterations have been rendered necessary. The old Metropolitan Postal District, for example, has been recently contracted, the result being that many of the places formerly within it have become separate post towns, although they are included, as heretofore, in the "Suburban Directory;" while what used to be the Southern Postal District has been apportioned between the Southeastern and Southwestern Districts.

—Chinamen, in gangs of half a dozen, directed by a seventh Chinaman, count the silver coin in the Bank of California, in San Francisco.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M., arrives in Poustown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M., trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·30, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·50 and 5 50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7 31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·35 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany all trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·55 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M., and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for saturday, sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12·00 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4 50 P. M., 6·15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·00 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4¼, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 6¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 8 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·22 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6·35, 8·05 and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¾, 8·20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11 30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·50 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLI CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 4·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $4 25.

At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·20 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3 30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 5·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 2, 1868,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 1 10, and 9 00	P. M.
Fast Line	11 50 A. M.
Erie Express	12·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	7·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8 10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7 00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	Williamsport	6·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	3·00 A. M.
"	Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	Williamsport	12 05 A. M.
"	arrive at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 4 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

P. W. & B. R. R.

The Annual Report for 1868.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, which was read at the recent meeting of the stockholders in Wilmington, shows that during the year ending October 31, 1868, the earnings and expenditures of the road were as follows:—

Earnings of P. W. & B. R. R.	$2,393,897 52
" " New Castle and Frenchtown R. R.	58,061 09
Total earnings of both roads	$2,451,958 61
Expenditures of P. W. & B. R. R. for operating expenses, interest, etc.	$1,626,232 35
Expenditures of N. C. & F. R. R. for operating expenses and $11 000 tax and bonus to State of Delaware and New Castle county	49 511 43
	$1,675,543 78

Net earnings of both roads..... $776,414 83

The following dividends of four per cent. and United States were tax paid, viz:—1st January, 1868, from net earnings for six months, ending October 31, 1867, $381,486 31; 1st July, 1868, from net earnings for six months, ending April 30, 1868, $382,391 58; in all $763,877 89.

The passenger receipts were smaller by more than four per cent. than those of the previous year; while the receipts from freight and express were slightly larger than those from same sources were less than those of 1867 by more than two per cent. The operating expenses, as compared with those of the preceding year, were less by a little over four per cent.

The policy of a liberal expenditure for the purpose of keeping the company's property fully up to its value at the beginning of the year has been adhered to; and it is believed that the road, rolling stock, and other property are in excellent condition.

The Susquehanna Bridge each succeeding year justifies more fully the action of the company in erecting it, notwithstanding the large outlay required for the purpose.

In consequence of the entire failure of the peach crop, and the partial failure of the grain crop in Delaware, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the net receipts from operating the Delaware Railroad were again insufficient to pay the rent thereof, and the deficiency is temporarily borne by this Company.

This Company's lease of the Delaware Railroad provides that in addition to a rent of six per cent. upon the capital stock, it is to pay to that Company one-half of any surplus which it may earn after paying the rent and working expenses of the road. The question arose as to the meaning of this provision. The Delaware Railroad claiming that there is a divisible surplus whenever the business of any one year shows a surplus, and this Company claiming that there can be no divisible surplus until they have been reimbursed for all the loss hitherto sustained in operating the Delaware Railroad. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company's views were sustained by the referees, and as the business of the Delaware Railroad is increasing, there is every reason to suppose that ere long this Company shall receive net earnings from operating it, not only sufficient to pay its rent, but also to gradually reimburse to it the past losses, amounting in the aggregate to over $200,000.

Concerning the ten cent tax levied by the State of Delaware the report says:—

"In 1864 the Legislature of Delaware provided by statute that this company should pay to that State a tax of ten cents per passenger upon each passenger transported through, upon, over, or across any portion of that State. This company has paid about $360,000 in compliance with this statute. The United States Supreme Court has recently decided that a tax levied by a State upon passengers transported by a common carrier across the boundary line of that State is unconstitutional. Learning this decision, this company has declined to collect and pay over this tax after November 1, 1868, excepting that portion of it which is payable by those passengers in Delaware who are not transported across the State line."

In relation to branch and connecting roads the report gives the following summary:—

"The Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad, connecting Berlin with Salisbury, has been completed during the past year. The Dorchester and Delaware Railroad is ready for operation for twelve miles of its eastern portion. The last rail has been laid upon the Chester Creek Railroad. The work of construction is rapidly advancing upon the Wilmington and Reading, upon the Maryland and Delaware, upon Queen Anne's and Kent County, and upon the Townsend Branch. All of these roads will bring traffic to our roads, and so soon as the business of the country revives, we confidently expect a considerable addition to the receipts of the past two years."

The Treasurer's report which accompanies that of the directors shows that the total assets of the road, including road bed, track, bridges, real estate, amounts due, cash, etc., amount to the very comfortable sum of thirteen million fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-five cents ($13,058,714 45.)

The company's current liabilities amount to $514,309 30, and its funded debt is $2,350,000, making its total indebtedness $2,873,309 30, leaving a net capital of $10,185,405 15. The capital stock of the company (par value) is $9,058,300.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Malicious Mischief—Costs Recovered—Larceny of a Piece of Cassimere—Robbed a Boarding-House—Held for a Further Hearing—Leather Thief—Stealing Shirts—Arrest of a Burglar—Sent to House of Refuge.

—Edward Steel amused himself last night by breaking the window of a confectionery store on Ellsworth street, above Tenth. The attention of an officer was directed to him and he was taken into custody. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Borsall, and was held to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

—John Howard, who was arrested in Mr. Parker's store on Tuesday, is held to answer an additional charge of larceny. When taken into custody he had in his possession two coats, which, it is ascertained, were stolen from another establishment. Howard has been finally committed.

—John Donnelly went into the store of Robert Johnson, on Market street, above Ninth, yesterday, and helped himself to a piece of cassimere. He was pursued, and arrested with the property in his possession. Alderman Jones committed him.

—Daniel Burley has been held to bail by Alderman Carpenter upon the charge of the larceny of clothing from the boarding house No. 6 North Sixteenth street.

—William McCann was arrested yesterday with a robe and horse blanket in his possession. These articles are supposed to have been stolen, and await an owner at the Third District Station House. McCann has been held by Alderman Carpenter for a further hearing.

—Benjamin Manderfield was noticed coming down Chesnut street at an unseasonable hour last night with a roll of leather under his arm. A patrolman stopped and questioned him as to how he came in possession of the property. Not giving a satisfactory account of himself, the officer escorted Manderfield to the lockup. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and was held for a further investigation. The leather awaits an owner at the Third District Station.

—John Fricke, for the larceny of shirts from a store at Second and Brown streets, has been held to answer by Alderman Toland.

—Stephen Bolles has been committed by Alderman Neill to answer the charge of burglary. Some days since a residence at Frankford road and Ann street was entered and robbed of silverware. Officer McDonald was informed of the fact, and some time after he saw Bolles passing along Cumberland street with a bundle in his possession. He advanced and took hold of him, when a scuffle ensued and the prisoner broke away. Last night defendant was seen at Memphis and York streets, and taken into custody.

—Officer Watermyer arrested Francis Turney, a lad, at Nineteenth and Scott streets, last night, for the larceny of cigars and tobacco from a store at Girard and Corinthian avenues. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE to-day elected the following gentlemen to serve as Directors during the ensuing year:—George K. Ziegler, John A. Brown, A. E. Borie, S. W. Cannell, Thomas H. Kirtley, George Trott, George W. Page, John Thompson, and John Rodman Paul, M. D.

APPOINTMENT.—Mayor Fox this morning appointed Mr. Francis Kuhn a member of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, in place of Mr. C. A. Allbright, resigned.

LICENSES.—The Mayor this morning issued a license to Alexander S. Reed, pawnbroker. The Walnut Street Theatre was also licensed.

NATURALIZATION.

The Proposed Legislation on the Subject at Harrisburg.

As the bill to prevent the fraudulent naturalization of aliens, introduced in the State Legislature by Representative Hong of this city, is of particular importance to the people of Philadelphia, especially if it should become a law, we give the full text of it, as follows:—

Section 1. That the several courts of this Commonwealth authorized by an act of Congress to admit aliens to become citizens of the United states, shall require the petition of such alien to be presented in open court by the petitioner, or by his attorney duly authorized to practice in such courts, on the first Monday of each month, when in session, which day is hereby appointed for such purpose.

Section 2. That such petition shall contain the precise address and residence of the person or persons offering to vouch for him, and the name of such petitioner, or voucher or vouchers, together with the place of birth of such alien, and the number of years it is therein alleged he has been in the United states and in this Commonwealth and be forthwith entered by the clerk or prothonotary, on a list or docket to be provided for that purpose, which list or docket shall become a record of said court, and remain open for public inspection or examination in the office of the said clerk or prothonotary.

Section 3. That on the second Saturday after the presentation of such petition, the said list of petitioners for naturalization shall be called by at least two of the judges of the court to which the petition shall have been presented, and if the said petition shall have proved to the satisfaction of such court, by the testimony of one or more credible and duly qualified citizens of the United States, having a legal residence in this commonwealth, by an oral examination of the same in open court, that the contents of said petition are true, it shall be the duty of one of the said judges to endorse said list or docket, in his own proper handwriting, the words, "Prayer of petition granted," with the date; and the said prothonotary shall issue to such petitioner a certificate of such naturalization, which shall also be attested by one of the judges before whom the petition shall have been heard.

Section 4. That it shall not be lawful for any prothonotary, deputy prothonotary, clerk, or deputy clerk, to issue any certificate of naturalization, until at least three months shall have expired after the prayer of such petition shall have been granted as aforesaid; nor shall it be lawful to issue any such certificate of naturalization within three months of any general or Presidential election.

Section 5. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy, or clerk of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or duplicate thereof, or give out the same in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate, or duplicate thereof, to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, and agreeably to the provisions of this act, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization or duplicate thereof, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, and shall vote, or attempt to vote, thereon, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and either or any of the said persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

Section 6. No duplicate certificate of naturalization shall be issued by any prothonotary or clerk aforesaid, or by any of their deputies or clerks, unless the petition of the person naturalized shall be presented in open court, setting forth the date of the naturalization and the loss of the original certificate; and before a duplicate certificate shall be allowed satisfactory proof shall be required by the court that the person petitioning is entitled to the same.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Meeting of the Public Building Commission This Morning.

At eleven o'clock this morning a meeting of the Commission for the Erection of Public Buildings in Independence Square was held in the Select Council chamber, President Stokley in the chair.

Mr. Harper offered the following supplement to the ordinance providing for the erection of the buildings:—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That so much of the second section of the ordinance to which this is a supplement as directs the commissioners "in three months after their first meeting to determine upon and accept a plan, and thereupon determine what portion of said plan shall be first executed," be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said commissioners shall have power to perform these acts any time during the year 1869.

Section 2. That so much of the sixth section of said ordinance as directs that the sum of $10,000 shall be reimbursed out of the amount to be raised by taxation under the provisions of this ordinance for the year 1869" be and the same is hereby re, cated.

On motion the above was adopted.

Mr. Harper said that it was necessary for the practical working of the commission to appoint committees on architecture, plans, building, finance, auditing, contracts, and laws. He said the specific duties of these committees had not been decided upon, and he asked leave for the Executive Committee, of which he was chairman, to report those duties at the next meeting. The request was granted.

Mr. Walter, chairman of the Committee on Wants of Departments, reported that communications had been addressed to the various heads of departments, twenty-nine in number, and that answers to the same were anticipated at an early day. He moved that the committee be continued. Agreed to.

Mr. Kneass exhibited a plan of Independence Square, and offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a special committee of this Board be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what arrangements have been made in relation to the purchase of the American Philosophical Society building, situated upon Independence Square.

The resolution was passed.

On motion, it was resolved that Councils be requested to allow the Commission to occupy the room recently vacated by the Department of Surveys, on Fifth street, below Walnut.

On motion, the Commission adjourned until Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—One of our morning contemporaries, in the course of a long article on the subject of "Private Watchmen," mentions, as an instance of the high state of perfection to which the burglar's art is fast attaining, the shrewdness and ingenuity used in the recent attempt to rescue the notorious James Haggergy from a cell at the Central Station. Instead of the clumsy and noisy chisel and hammer, the newly-invented driver was employed to bore away the mortar from the bricks without causing the slightest sound to betray the operator. But a more curious driver, and one that did more credit to the inventive mind of the criminal, was once made use of by a convict confined in our penitentiary, where thick walls, strong locks, and vigilant watchmen shut off all communication with outside parties who might have been disposed to furnish him with screws, pries, files, chisels or other modern aids in the cause of "freedom." In common with the other inmates he received daily supplies of vinegar, which he secreted in his cell, saving until he had accumulated a quantity sufficient for his purpose; and then he transformed a piece of tin into a small syringe. Using the night for his labor, he scratched away the plaster from the stones, and then with his syringe he opened a bombardment of vinegar against the mortar, which yielded to the acid slowly but noiselessly, releasing its firm hold upon the stones. He continued this work perseveringly, plying his little engine at every favorable opportunity, and had almost succeeded in loosening enough stone to make an opening sufficient for his escape, when his scheme was casually detected by a watchman, and the success prevented.

This is only another verification of the old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention," and goes to show that when a man is put to his wits' end he will conceive and execute designs that his fellows, in more easy circumstances, would never think of.

FIREMEN'S RIOT.—This morning a rumor prevailed in the city to the effect that three men had been killed in a firemen's fight at Third and Monroe streets. One of our reporters visited the locality, called at the Second and Third District Station Houses, and ascertained the following facts:—About a quarter of 9 o'clock this morning the Franklin Engine and Niagara Hose met at the streets abovenamed on their return from the fire at Ninth and Chesnut streets. From remarks made a general squabble ensued, during which several parties were knocked down and badly beaten. Officer Nutt interfered and succeeded in quelling the disturbance before any great damage had been done. The rumor of the death of three firemen was found to be untrue. One of the rioters was arrested and taken to the lock up. Bad whisky is said to have been the cause of the melee.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The money market to-day was easy. The prevailing rate on call loans was 7 per cent. currency. A few transactions are reported at coin interest, but they are so exceptional as not to merit quotation. As on the previous day money was most active in business hours. After half past 2 o'clock balances were offering at 6 per cent., while a large number of lenders were unable to place their funds. The interest rate is tenacious in keeping at the legal figure. The supply of money on hand is plentiful and more than is ordinarily requisite. The demand is sustained by the heavy investments in stocks, which were so extensively purchased by operators in anticipation of a strong upward movement with the passage of quarterly statement time. In this as in many other things the advance had been counted upon, and hence holders are not disposed to sell. Wall street operators are beginning to be so sharp that they can foresee and make allowance for every contingency of the future. Nothing is new with them nowadays. For instance, the Pacific Railway is to be completed some time this year. It is confessed on all sides that it will have an important influence upon all lines of railway running from the Atlantic cities to the Mississippi river. This influence is now discounting at pretty near its par value, and the completion of the road will come and go as quietly as if it was a most ordinary matter."

From the Tribune.

"Sterling Exchange is active at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¾@109¾; London, sight, 110⅝@110⅞; Paris, long, 5 16⅞@5 15-16; Paris, short, 5 12½@5 12½; Antwerp 5 17½@5 16¾; Swiss, 5 17½@5 16¾; Hamburg, 36@36⅜; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen, 78⅝@78⅞; Berlin, 71⅜@71⅝."

THE ROGERS MURDER.

More Arrests of Suspected Persons—The Case as it Stands.

From New York Evening Post of yesterday.

The mystery which surrounds the Rogers murder increases. Coroner Flynn, accompanied by Special Officers Tully and Murphy, of the Fifteenth precinct, left the Sing Sing prison on the morning of Monday, and if the information he gained there proves true, neither of the men in custody at present is guilty of the murder, but the crime was committed by another person against whom suspicion has not before been directed. It is asserted that there are strong grounds for believing that the real murderer is a convicted burglar who escaped from Sing Sing prison about a month ago, and is still at large. This man, who is but 22 years of age, is an intimate friend of Logan, and it is alleged that they both belonged to a gang of thieves who for a number of years have infested the corner of Nineteenth street and Seventh avenue. In October last Logan was released from prison, and a little more than a month ago his companion made his escape and came to this city, and it is he who is now suspected of having murdered Mr. Rogers. The following is the train of circumstances by which this conclusion is arrived at:—On the day that Logan's companion escaped, but before he effected his object, he wrote a letter to James Logan, which he intended to send to him secretly by one of the crew of the sloop lying at the dock. On going to the latter place he found the sloop deserted, and the chance of escape so good that he stowed himself away and was brought to this city, carrying with him the letter intended for Logan.

On arriving in this city, having no further use for the letter, it is supposed he destroyed it, and for some unaccountable reason placed the envelope in his pocket. He is said to resemble Logan in appearance, height, build etc. Detectives James Irving and Philip Farley, of Police Headquarters, have been detailed to arrest this man, and it is thought that before many days he will be secured. In addition to this important development, Captain Caffray has learned that the stabbing was witnessed by a reputable citizen, who, through fear, has thus far failed to come forward. If this person will make himself known and testify, much of the mystery which surrounds this case will be speedily removed. The police have also arrested three men, named George Johnson, a Sixteenth ward thief, and two brothers, of the Twenty-first ward, James and Michael Logan, but there is little or no evidence against either of them. It is understood that Mayor Hall will to-day offer additional rewards for the assassin of Mr. Rogers; also for the surrender of his companion, and any witnesses of the affray. He has been urged to do this by a number of prominent citizens, who have pledged themselves to supply any sum that may be necessary for that purpose.

The Suspected Persons, and the Clues to Them.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—There are now three persons under arrest, suspected of being in some manner either cognizant of or accomplices in the murder. The first of these, James Logan, now confined in the Mercer Street Police Station, is the one for whom a reward was offered by Mayor Hall, and who on Saturday evening last voluntarily gave himself up at the West Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. It is not really believed that he is the murderer, although it is not certain that he is not, and his evidence may be of value against his former companion in Sing Sing, whom he alleges wrote the letter found in the pocket of the murderer's coat, torn off by Mr. Rogers in the struggle, and who is as we have stated, believed to be the assassin. There is another James Logan, arrested by Captain Allaire, and held in the East Thirty-fifth street Police Station. The evidence against him is rather of a negative character. He bears a bad name among the police of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards, but has never yet been convicted of any crime. He does not answer the description given of the assassin, being too tall, and lacking in other essentials. Still Mr. Rogers may have been mistaken in the appearance of the man who assaulted him. In the confusion incident to the struggle he might very readily mistake the size, height, or even the complexion of the assailant. The fact that he absented himself from home immediately after the day of the assault, the 12th, and was not again seen for nearly two weeks, when he was arrested when about to leave the house of his brother-in law in Forty-ninth street, is deemed very suspicious, and he is accordingly detained until he can account satisfactorily for his movements during that interval. His brother Michael is committed to the House of Detention as a witness. James Talland, who was arrested on suspicion of being the companion of the assassin, and who was identified by the colored boy, William C. Closter, as one of the men whom he passed in East Twelfth street, just previous to the assault upon Mr. Rogers, is also confined in the Mercer Street Police Station. He seems to be very reticent, saying very little, except to deny all complicity in the affair. No communication is allowed with him, the police evidently believing him to be an important principal, or witness, it is difficult to determine which. James Gallagher and Charley Munday, members of the Nineteenth street gang, who were arrested on suspicion of knowing something of the whereabouts of the one for whom the police are now actively searching, are still confined in the House of Detention for witnesses. The colored boy, Closter, who really seems to be the most important witness yet obtained by the police, is still held at the Mercer Street Police Station, as it would obviously be unsafe to allow him to go at large to be made away with, in all probability, by some of the companions of the assassin that his testimony might not be given. These comprise all who are now under the surveillance of the police. Coroner Flynn will not be likely to continue the inquest before the 19th instant, the day to which it was adjourned, and may postpone even then, unless some more important developments should be reached.

THE HIGHWAY.

Another Daring Bond Robbery in New York in Daylight.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of yesterday has the following:—

Another daring bond robbery was committed in Pine street about 10 o'clock this morning, but this time, owing to the bravery of the messenger boy, the thieves were captured and the bonds recovered. It seems that about 10 o'clock William H. Hegeman, a messenger employed in the banking office of William B. Strang, No. 5½ Pine street, returned from the bank, carrying in his hand a tin box containing a large number of bonds and other valuable papers, amounting to many thousands of dollars. The boy was probably followed from the bank by the two thieves hereafter mentioned, because, as soon as he placed the box on a desk, two fashionably-dressed young men entered the office, one of whom seized the box and rushed into the street with it, closely followed by his confederate. The messenger followed immediately, and an exciting chase ensued. As soon as it became apparent to the confederate that the thief would be captured, the former seized hold of Hegeman's left arm and attempted to intercept him sufficiently to enable the other man to escape. The boy, who showed commendable bravery, quickly freed himself from the ruffian's grasp, and resumed his pursuit. Officer Fitzsimmons, of the First precinct, seeing this movement, and suspecting that the boy was pursuing a thief, arrested the confederate, who gave the name of William Spaulding. At the corner of Cedar street and Broadway the boy overtook the thief, and taking from his grasp the box, gave him into the custody of Officer Pellet, of the Broadway squad. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters, where the man who stole the box gave his name as Joseph Davidson, but he was instantly recognized by the detectives as the notorious "Doc." Davis, one of the most expert and successful bond robbers in the country. About one o'clock this afternoon the two prisoners were placed in a room with a number of other persons, when the messenger-boy entered the room, and, without a moment's hesitation, fully identified the prisoners as the men concerned in the robbery. Both of these men are fashionably and elegantly dressed, wearing gold watches and diamonds, and would naturally be among the last that an unsuspecting person would single out as thieves.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Nominations for United States Senator—Proceedings of Both Branches of the Legislature.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—The Senate was called to order at 11 A. M.

Three petitions were presented, but neither were of interest to Philadelphia.

Mr. White moved to proceed to nominate candidates for United States Senator.

Mr. Connell nominated John Scott; Mr. Jackson nominated C R Buckalew; Mr. Searight nominated Samuel Evans, of Fayette; Mr. White nominated George Connell, of Philadelphia; Mr. McIntire nominated W. A. Wallace; Mr. McCandless nominated James H. Campbell, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nagle presented a petition of sundry citizens contesting the seat of J. I. Clark Hare as President Judge of the District Court, and to-morrow was fixed for the drawing of the committee in the case.

The Senate then proceeded to the House to draw to the Greenbank election case, and on their return adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Annual Report of Wien Forney, State Librarian, was presented.

The Speaker announced the standing committees of the House. The Chairmen were as follows:—Ways and Means, Wilson of Allegheny; Judiciary, General Strang of Tioga; Judiciary, local, Kerr of Dauphin; Municipal Corporations Stokes of Philadelphia; Iron and Coal Companies, Fay of Philadelphia; Mines and Manufactures, Holgate, of Philadelphia; Roads, Bridges and Ferries, Marshall of Indiana; Railroads, Davis of Philadelphia; Pensions, Hamilton of Indiana; Federal Relations, Phillips of Chester; Education, Nicholson of Beaver; Estates, Clark of Warren; Counties, Brown of Huntingdon; Corporations, Hogg of Philadelphia; Agricultural, Muller of Allegheny; Divorces, Webb of Bradford; Passenger Railroads, Rubers of Philadelphia; Banks, Leedom of Delaware; Accounts, R. a of Erie.

The Senatorship.

Mr. Brown of Huntingdon, moved to proceed to the nominations of candidates for United States Senator, which was agreed to.

Mr. Davis nominated John Scott of Huntingdon.

Mr. Brown of Clarion nominated William A. Wallace.

Mr. Jones nominated Asa Packer.

Mr. Brown nominated George F. Merran.

Mr. Josephs nominated C R Buckalew.

The Senators being introduced, the members of both branches proceeded to choose a committee to try the contested election case of M. Russell Thayer vs. Thomas Greenbank.

Messrs. E. T. Chase and J. A. Simpson appeared for the contestant, and Messrs. R A. Lamberton and H. A. Dechert for Judge Greenbank.

Fatal Affray in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—In Naperville, Du Page county, Illinois, on Tuesday night, James Laird, Deputy United States Marshal of Wyoming Territory, was killed by Chauncey Bailey as he was entering Mr. Bailey's bed-room, Mr. Bailey suspecting improper intercourse with a woman who had previously eloped with a Universalist Minister. The citizens justify the homicide.

Robbery.

FISHKILL N. Y., Jan. 14.—The dry goods store of S. T. Couch, at Cold Spring, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, the thieves forcing an entrance through the show window and robbing the store of $800.

DELAWARE.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

DOVER, Jan. 14.—An unusually large list of divorce cases are pending before the Legislature:—the number of these applications are becoming more numerous each session. The Senatorial question is eliciting no unusual interest, it being generally conceded that Thomas F. Bayard, Esq., a son of the present incumbent, will be elected, on Tuesday next, for the long term, commencing on the 4th of March next. Hon. James A. Bayard will be elected to fill the unexpired term for which he is now serving by appointment from the Governor. The action of the Legislature in reference to compelling the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company to pay the transit tax of ten cents per passenger conveyed through the State over the road is looked for with considerable interest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The McKieve Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The trial of the young man, John Dougherty and Henry Schnatz for the murder of William McKieve, in West Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 15 last, was resumed this morning. The defence offered to prove good character for both defendants, and an alibi on the part of Schnatz. The case has not been concluded. Whitesides and Kneass for the defendants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Though a large number of prisoners was in attendance, business was rather slack, that is, the trials of the cases were not so speedy as yesterday.

Dennis Tooney pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of boots.

Mary Williams was put on trial for the larceny of an armful of groceries, but at the close of our report had not been convicted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Pierce.—Michael Deegan vs. Philip Sipple. An action of ejectment to try the title to real estate. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No 1.—Judge Hare.—Smith & Penrose vs. John Clendenning. An action on a book account to recover for yarn sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the house was under levy, and the plaintiff was employed there as a watchman by the Sheriff and not by defendant as a bark-peeler. Verdict for plaintiff for $128.

Henry Seybert vs. John Junken. In this case it was alleged that the plaintiff, being desirous of serving in business one Gother, who had been in his service a number of years, for which purpose he had built a bake-house in this city, sent on to New York, in the summer of 1868, for the defendant, who was proprietor of the "Brevoort House Bakery," and who had had great experience in the business, and entered into a contract for a limited partnership of ten years with Gother, to begin on the 1st of September, 1868. On the faith of this agreement he placed him in the bakery, which was thoroughly furnished, supplied him with money, and introduced him to his customers, but the defendant refused to perform his covenant, and for this breach this action was brought. On trial.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—This morning the following judgments were entered:—

Quay vs. Westcott. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

David vs. Roberts. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Elliott's appeal. Decree reversed so far as respects the surcharge of $1000, and record remitted to award the decree accordingly. Opinion by Read, J.

Smith vs. Simpson. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Hunsinger vs. Jones. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Schlect vs. Schlect. Decree reversed. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

Palmer vs. Harris. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

Germantown Passenger Railway Company vs. Titler. Decree reversed at costs of appellant. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—Jordan vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $526 67.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	157¾	Western Union T.	33⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	39½	Cleveland and Tol	104½
Phil. and Res. R.	95½	Tol. & Wabash R.	63½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Mil. & St. P. com.	75¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¼	Adam Express Co	49
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Chic. and N. W. prf.	88¼	U. S. Express Co.	43½
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¾	Tennessee 6s	69
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	121½	Gold	136¾
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	123½	Market strong.	

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Navy Yard Frauds being Investigated—An Effort to Crush Judge Kelley's Bill—The Missouri Senatorship.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The Naval Committee

of the House listened to the further argument to-day from Messrs. [Gooch and Chandler relative to the frauds at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Sherwood, Zeller, and their friends in the Engineer department of the navy, have organized a lobby to beat Judge Kelleys report relative to the frauds in the purchase of tools and machinery for the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Roach & Son, of New York, from whom Engineer Zeller bought the old tools, is represented by W. E. Chandler as his counsel before the committee, and Sceler and the engineers by D. W. Gooch.

A Strong Effort

is being made to smother Kelley's report. Charles O'Neill reported back from the Committee on Commerce this morning the bill introduced by him some time ago giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river at

Philadelphia and Camden.

It was sent to the Committee on Roads and Canals. It did not properly come before the Committee on Commerce.

A despatch which reached here to-day announcing the nomination of

Carl Schurz

for the United States Senate by the Missouri Legislature gives great satisfaction to all Republicans. Everybody seems to be glad of Henderson's defeat.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented the memorial of the Equal Rights Association for a Constitutional amendment giving equal suffrage.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the memorial of Peter Cooper President of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, a king to be allowed to land their cable on the shores of the United states.

Mr. Harlan (Iowa) presented the memorial of certain capitalists of Prairie du Chien, praying for the improvement of the Mississippi river at that point and setting forth the great importance of such improvements. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) presented the memorial of Lucretia Mott, Ernestine L. Rose and others of the Equal Rights Association, praying for a constitutional amendment giving to women the right of suffrage on equal terms with men. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Grimes, from Committee on Naval Affairs reported adversely upon the memorial of Commodore R. W. Meade, asking to be restored to the active list, and moved its indefinite postponement which was ordered.

Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the decree of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York, in the case of the English schooner Sybil and her cargo.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill for the relief of Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, as follows:—

Whereas, The late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, while acting as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, was killed during the war of the Rebellion by the enemies of the United States; and

Whereas His widow, Mrs. Mary Lincoln, is entitled to a pension upon the same principles and for the like reason with the widow of any other officer who fell in the war; therefore be it enacted, etc., That the said Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, late President, be entitled to a pension of —— dollars, to be computed from the day of the death of her husband, Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

Mr. Sumner suggested that the blank be filled with the words "$5000 per annum," and that the Senate consider the bill immediately.

Mr. Conkling thought it had better lie over.

Mr. Sherman moved to refer it to the Committee on Pensions and it was so referred

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill (Pa.), the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of the bill giving the consent of the United States for the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river to connect Philadelphia and Camden, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Windom, with the consent of Mr. Van Horn of New York, who was entitled to the floor on the Niagara ship canal, moved to postpone his consideration until after the morning hour. This was agreed to—yeas 78, nays 46.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) moved to reconsider the vote, and asked for the reading of the bill as a preliminary to his remarks.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) raised the point of order that it was not in order to read the provisions of the bill at this time. The Speaker sustained the point.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said that his object was to show that he had a right to propose the passage of this bill at the earliest moment in order that the public business should be proceeded with and besides he wanted to see whether the House was willing that the large amount of money proposed to be appropriated should be made a charge on the Government.

After further proceedings, Mr. Washburne moved and the House ordered his motion to lie on the table.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the boundaries of the States of Nevada, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming. Read the Senators and Representatives from those States and the delegates from the Territories are in favor of the bill.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said that the bill proposed to dismember Utah, and he suggested whether, before taking the first action on it, it would not be better to wait for the arrival of the delegate from Utah, who is detained from the House by sickness.

Mr. Ashley said the bill did not design to interfere with the settled portion of Utah, but to get to the Territory of Colorado, so that there could not be territory enough in Utah to make a State. He originally drew up the bill to blot out Utah, but the committee thinking that the Mormons should not be disturbed where they are the possessors, were altered to what they see in the bill. He consented that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Ashley also reported a bill granting the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad. The distance from Walla-Walla to the Columbia river is thirty miles. The bill gives 100 feet on each side of the road, and five acres of land at each of the several depots. There are no other grants.

Mr. Delano offered an amendment, which was agreed to namely, that the grant is made on the express condition that if any effort shall be made by the said railroad company to obtain any land grant, subsidy, or pecuniary aid from the United States, this shall work a forfeiture of the grant. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to preserve the purity of elections in the several organized Territories of the United States. It provides for constituting boards of county canvassers in each county, and also election boards, etc., it being the intention to have such a representation of parties on the Boards as will secure protection against illegal voting and fraudulent election returns.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Harrisb'g R 6s	80	5 sh Read	11d., 47⅝
$500 Pa 6s, 2 aft	96	100 do	83d., 47⅝
$ 500 City 6s, New	100⅛	100 do	30d., 48
$5000 Leh 6s gold L'n	68⅝	100 do	30d10., 47⅝
100 sh Host'nVle	50d., 11⅛	300 do	30d., 48
100 do	11⅛	100 do	5d., 48
20 sh N Central	48¾	100 do	30d., 48
100 sh Sch N Pf	20	26 do	5d., 47⅝
20 sh Del Mut Ins	27	100 do	47 94
36 sh Penna R	56	100 do	5d., 47⅝
60 sh Leh Nav	29⅝	100 do	47 94
50 do	29	100 do	47⅝
100 do	29⅝	200 do	10., 47⅝
100 do	19⅝	100 do	10., 47 94
100 sh Phil & E	26½	100 do	5d., 47 94
10 sh Leh V R	54½	5 do	2d., 47¾
14 sh Read R	47 94	200 do	10., 48
26 do	47⅝	100 do	30., 48
10 do	47⅝	100	30d5WD1.43 1-16

SECOND BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, New	10	5 sh Read	c&i., 47⅝
$400 do	10	do	47 94
$2300 Pa 6s, 2 series	103⅛	do	47 94
14 sh Penna R	56	100 do	48
50 do	56	100 do	48
40 do	56	100 do	48
100 sh Hestonville	11	6 sh